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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

Report of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, ON THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

Bold and Important Recommendations.

CUBA AT ANY COST!

SOULE AND MARCY CORRESPONDENCE

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5, 1855.

The Soule correspondence will make an octavo volume. It has gone back to the State Department.

The first letter is from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule, dated July 23, 1853. After showing that Cuba from its vast agricultural resources and wealth, its fine climate, &c., is vastly superior to any other West India island, and showing its importance to the United States, from the proximity to our coasts; that it is very difficult for Spain to maintain its possession of it, Mr. Marcy goes on to say what is our policy in regard to it, and for that purpose quotes the instructions given to our Ministers in France and Great Britain in regard to the interference of those two Powers in Cuban affairs. He deprecates protection by any European power to Cuba to enable Spain to maintain her rule over it. In case of collision with the United States, such protecting power would be in a good condition to make use of that Island to annoy us, as it would be if it were in actual possession. He alludes to British interference in Central America, to show what protection means. While Spain remains the Sovereign of Cuba, she can depend upon our maintaining our duty as a neutral nation towards her. Mr. Marcy says our Neutrality Laws are now as strong as they can be made without unjust interference with the rights of the citizens—that every proper effort will be made to enforce them in case of revolution in Cuba. But necessarily, in such revolution, many discontented subjects of Spain will leave our shores to join their countrymen in the effort to throw off the yoke of Spain. Mr. Soule is charged to do away with the suspicion of the Spanish Government that this Government is disposed to encourage fillibuster descents upon the island, by presenting our past course upon such attempts. Mr. Marcy alludes to the offer of Mr. Polk to purchase Cuba, but doubts if Mr. Soule will find Spain willing to enter into any such negotiation now. He says there is reason to believe she is under obligation to France and Great Britain to the contrary, from the fact that those powers sent their fleets to be assistance in the Cuban disturbance; from the proposition for a convention to secure the island for all time to Spain, and to their joint protest against the views of Mr. Everett to M. Sartiges, in December 16, 1852.

Mr. Marcy thinks a proposition to purchase would be attended with injurious consequences, and Mr. Soule is instructed to ascertain what arrangements have been made with Great Britain and France in regard to sustaining the dominion of Spain. If either of them have urged a change in regard to Slavery in the Island, Mr. Marcy thinks Spain may be induced to see that she cannot long hold Cuba, and may be disposed to make it independent of her retaining some commercial advantages, &c. If Spain would do this, the United States would have no further anxiety in regard to European domination, and would probably contribute something more substantial than good will toward such an end. If Cuba is to remain in possession of Spain we have a right demand exemption from the annoyance which the exercise of her arbitrary power to repress disturbances gives our flag. We will not submit to detention and search of our vessels. Our demands for wrongs inflicted upon our citizens have not been attended to, or have been met by unsatisfactory explanations. This must be remedied. The Captain General ought to have power to accord redress as well as to inflict injury. We want also a Commercial Treaty with Spain, that the export only in her Colonies may be done away with, that we may have the same advantages in trade we accord her, we being prohibited by law from assessing export duties.

The second letter is from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan, July 2, 1853, in which he complains of the course of Great Britain in keeping large fleets on the Cuban coast to watch us.

When a country by her despotism goads her people to revolution, she has no better right to invoke foreign aid to suppress it than the revolutionists have in support of their cause. We will not quietly submit to the importation of free Africans into Cuba with the object of making that Island worthless to us when Spain finds she can no longer hold it; and Great Britain and France must be made aware of this. Mr. Buchanan, if he finds Great Britain has any arrangement with Spain detrimental to our interests in regard to Cuba, must use his best endeavors to induce her to abandon them.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule, March 11, 1854, recounts the *Black Warrior* outrage in indignant terms, instructs Mr. Soule to demand redress, but recommends no specific means to get it.

March 17th, 1854, same to same, in regard to *Black Warrior*, says the country will not brook any delay in the settlement of that outrage. Demands $300,000 indemnity to owners, and does not expect Mr. Soule to discuss that matter much with the Spanish Government. If Spain seeks to delay or evade the payment it will be considered an aggravation of the wrong. Spain must at once pay and disclaim the action of her officers in Cuba, or assume the responsibility of such action and refuse our claim.

Here follows the printed *Black Warrior* documents, sent to the House March 15, 1854.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soule, April 3, 1854, fears that a project is on foot to introduce a new system of agricultural labor into Cuba, and the President in consequence deems it proper to give Mr. Soule full powers to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. He thinks the difficulties in regard to the purchase may have been partially removed by the late change in the Spanish Government. If not disposed to sell, still he thinks for the *quid pro quo* he would consent to the independence of the Island, and offers to aid Spain in plotting to bring about such independence. He again deprecates the African colonization scheme, and directs our Minister to ascertain if any such scheme is in contemplation.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Soulé.

"Extracts No. 19."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1854.

Pierre Soule, Esq., &c., &c., Madrid:

Sir: I am directed by the President to suggest to you a particular step, from which he anticipated much advantage to the negotiations with which you are charged on the subject of Cuba.

These and other considerations which will readily occur to you, suggest that much may be done at London and Paris either to promote directly the great object in view, or at least to clear away impediments to its successful consummation.

Under these circumstances it seems desirable that there should be a full and free interchange of views between yourself, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Mason, in order to secure a concurrence in reference to the general object.

The simplest and only very apparent means of attaining this end is for the three Ministers to meet as early as may be, at some convenient point, *say Paris*, to consult together to compare opinions as to what may be advisable, and to adopt measures for perfect concert of action in aid of your negotiations at Madrid. While the President, as I have before had occasion to state, has full confidence in your own intelligence and sagacity, he conceives that it cannot be otherwise than agreeable to you and to your colleagues in Great Britain and France to have the consultation suggested, and thus to bring your common wisdom and knowledge to bear simultaneously upon the negotiations at Madrid, London and Paris.

If you concur in these views, you will please to fix the time when you can repair to Paris, or to such other convenient point.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5, 1855.

The following is the official report made to the Secretary of State of the results of the celebrated Ostend Convention:

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 18, 1854.

To Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State:

Sir: The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in the several confidential dispatches you have addressed to us respectively to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend in Belgium, on the 10th and 11th inst., and then at Aix La Chapelle in Prussia, on the days next following up to the date hereof.

There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us, which we are most happy to inform you has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration.

We have arrived at the conclusion and are thoroughly convinced that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of —— dollars.

The proposal should, in our opinion, be made in such a manner as to be presented through the necessary diplomatic forms to the Supreme Constituent Cortes about to be assembled. On this momentous question, in which the people both of Spain and the United States are so deeply interested, all our proceedings ought to be open, frank and public. They should be of such a character as to challenge the approbation of the world.

We firmly believe that in the progress of human events the time has arrived when the vital interests of Spain are as seriously involved in the sale as those of the United States in the purchase of the Island; and that the transaction will prove equally honorable to both nations.

Under these circumstances we cannot anticipate a failure, unless possibly through the malign influence of foreign powers who possess no right whatever to interfere in the matter.

We proceed to state some of the reasons which have brought us to the conclusion; and for the sake of clearness we shall specify them under two distinct heads.

First—The United States ought, if practicable, to purchase Cuba with as little delay as possible.

Second—The probability is great that the Government and Cortes of Spain will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the highest and best interests of the Spanish people.

The *first*—It must be clear to every reflecting mind, that from the peculiarity of its geographical position and the considerations attendant on it, Cuba is as necessary to the North American Republic as any of its present members, and that it belongs naturally to that great family of States of which the Union is the providential nursery.

From its locality it commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense annually increasing trade which must seek this avenue to the Ocean. On the numerous navigable streams measuring an aggregate course of some 30,000 miles, which disembogue themselves through this magnificent river into the Gulf of Mexico, the increase of the population within the last ten years amounts to more than that of the entire Union, at the time Louisiana was annexed to it.

The natural and main outlet to the products of this entire population, the highway of their direct intercourse with the Atlantic and the Pacific States, can never be secure but must ever be endangered while Cuba is a dependency of a distinct power, in whose possession it has proved to be a source of constant annoyance and embarrassment to their interests.

Indeed, the Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess reliable security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries.

Its immediate acquisition by our Government is of paramount importance, and we cannot doubt but that it is a consummation devoutly wished for by its inhabitants.

The intercourse which its proximity to our coasts begets and encourages between the citizens of the United States has in the progress of time so united their interests and blended their fortunes, that they now look upon each other as if they were one people and had but one destiny.

Considerations exist which renders delay in the acquisition of this Island exceedingly dangerous to the United States.

The system of immigration and labor lately organized within its limits, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers threaten an insurrection at every moment, which may result in direful consequences to the American people.

Cuba has thus become to us an unceasing danger and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm.

But we need not enlarge on these topics. It can scarcely be apprehended that foreign powers in violation of international law would interpose their influence with Spain to prevent our acquisition of the Island. Its inhabitants are now suffering under the worst of all possible governments—that of absolute despotism, delegated by a distant power to irresponsible agents who are changed at short intervals and who are tempted to improve the brief opportunity thus afforded to accumulate fortunes by the basest means.

As long as this system shall endure humanity may in vain demand the suppression of the African Slave-trade in the Island. This is rendered impossible while that infamous traffic remains an irresistible temptation and a source of immense profit to needy and avaricious officials, who to attain their end, scruple not to trample the most sacred principles under foot.

The Spanish Government at home may be well disposed, but experience has proved that it cannot control these remote depositories of its power.

Besides, the Commercial Nations of the world cannot fail to perceive and appreciate the great advantages which would result to their people from a dissolution of the forced and unnatural connection between Spain and Cuba, and the annexation of the latter to the United States. The trade of England and France with Cuba would, in that event, assume at once an important and profitable character, and rapidly extend with the increasing population and prosperity of the island.

But if the United States and every commercial nation be benefited by this transfer, the interests of Spain would also be greatly and essentially promoted. She cannot but see what such a sum of money as we are willing to pay for the island would effect in the development of her vast natural resources.

Two-thirds of this sum, if employed in the construction of a system of railroads, would ultimately prove a source of greater wealth to the Spanish people than that opened to their vision by Cortez. Their prosperity would date from the ratification of the treaty of cession. France has already constructed continuous lines of railroads from Havre, Marseilles, Valenciennes and Strasbourg, *via* Paris to the Spanish frontier, and anxiously awaits the day when Spain shall find herself in a condition to extend these roads through her northern Provinces to Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and the frontier of Portugal.

This object once accomplished, Spain would become a centre of attraction for the traveling world and secure a permanent and profitable market for her various productions. Her fields, under the stimulus given to industry by remunerating prices, would teem with cereal grain, and her vineyards would bring forth a vastly increased quantity of choice wines. Spain would speedily become what a bountiful Providence intended she should be—one of the first nations of Continental Europe, rich, powerful, and contented.

Whilst two-thirds of the price of the island would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might, with the remaining forty (million) thousand, satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund, which would gradually relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies.

Such is her present wretched financial condition, that her best Bonds are sold upon her own Bourse at about one-third of their par value, whilst another class on which she pays no interest have but a nominal value, and are quoted at about one-sixth of the amount for which they were issued.

Besides, these latter are held principally by British creditors who may, from day to day, obtain the effective interposition of their own Government for the purpose of coercing payment. Intimations to that effect have been already thrown out from high quarters, and, unless some new source of revenue shall enable Spain to provide for such exigencies, it is not improbable that they may be realized.

Should Spain reject the present golden opportunity for developing her resources, and removing her financial embarrassments, it may never again return.

Cuba in its palmiest days never yielded her Exchequer, after deducting the expenses of its Government, a clear annual income of more than a million and a half of dollars. These expenses have increased to such a degree as to leave a deficit chargable on the Treasury of Spain to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars.

In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, the Island is an incumbrance, instead of a source of profit, to the mother country.

Under no probable circumstances can Cuba ever yield to Spain one per cent. on the large amount which the United States are willing to pay for its acquisition.

But Spain is in imminent danger of losing Cuba without remuneration.

Extreme oppression, it is now universally admitted, justifies any people in endeavoring to relieve themselves from the yoke of their oppressors. The sufferings which the corrupt, arbitrary and unrelenting local administration necessarily entails upon the inhabitants of Cuba, cannot fail to stimulate and keep alive that spirit of resistance and revolution against Spain which has of late years been so often manifested. In this condition of affairs, it is vain to expect that the sympathies of the people of the United States will not be warmly enlisted in favor of their oppressed neighbors.

We know that the President is justly inflexible in his determination to execute the neutrality laws, but should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States, and liberal-minded men of other countries, from rushing to their assistance.

Besides, the present is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world. It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution, and in that event she will not only lose the Island, but the price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far beyond what was ever paid by one people to another for any province.

It may also be remarked that the settlement of this vexed question by the cession of Cuba to the United States would forever prevent the dangerous complications between nations to which it may otherwise give birth.

It is certain that should the Cubans themselves organize an insurrection against the Spanish Government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, no human power could, in our opinion, prevent the people and Government of the United States from taking part in such civil war, in support of their neighbors and friends.

But if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances?

Self-preservation is the first law of nature with States as well as with individuals. All nations have at different periods acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized.

The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to the rule, because although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest, in a just war, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self respect.

Whilst pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures of the world to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power. And this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

Under such circumstances we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe. We, however, hope for the best, though we ought certainly to be prepared for the worst.

We forbear also to investigate the present condition of the question at issue between the United States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our people have been committed in Cuba by Spanish officials, and are unredressed; but recently a most flagrant outrage on the rights of American citizens and on the flag of the United States was perpetrated in the harbor of Havana, under circumstances which, without immediate redress, would have justified a resort to measures of war in vindication of national honor. That outrage is not only unatoned, but the Spanish Government has deliberately sanctioned the acts of its subordinates, and assumed the responsibility attaching to them.

Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations it has ever been the policy of the United States to cherish with foreign nations are constantly exposed, than the circumstances of that case,—situated as Spain and the United State are, the latter having forborne to resort to extreme measures.

But this course cannot, with due regard to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue. And our recommendations now submitted are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggested, is the only effectual mode of settling all past differences, and of securing the two countries against future collisions.

We have already witnessed the happy results for both countries which followed a similar arrangement in regard to Florida.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.
JOHN Y. MASON.
PIERRE SOULE.

A Solicitor for the New Court of Claims—Fierce Debate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

A somewhat fierce debate occurred in Executive session of the Senate on Saturday night, on the nomination of Montgomery Blair, son of Francis P. Blair, to be Solicitor of the new Claims Court. The objection made to him was a doubt as to whether he is "sound" or not on the Slavery question,—the suspicions being entertained that he was tainted with a rather enthusiastic devotion to the cause of Freedom.

In the course of the debate Mr. Wade, of Ohio, made a capital speech, in which he presented and developed the idea that the time is rapidly approaching when faithfulness to Anti-Slavery sentiments would be the test of "soundness." The only two votes against Blair's confirmation were cast by Senators Mason and Butler. S.

The Collins Appropriation and Veto.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 4, 1855.

Congress has adjourned after a continuous sitting of *twenty-five hours*, marked by more excitement and confusion, but less of drunken debauchery, than ever before on any similar occasion within my recollection. The Veto of the Steamer Appropriation bill—unexpected as it was by every sensible man of all parties—added much to the excitement, and interfered seriously with the public business. When the question was taken in the House on passing the Steamer bill, the objections of the President notwithstanding, many Administration men who had stood by the Collins Line, and would have done so again whenever there was anything to be effected by so doing, voted against the bill. This was claimed by some of the Administration toadies as an evidence that the measure itself had suddenly become unpopular in the House. None know better than those who attempt to console themselves in this way for the defeat of the Administration, that this vote was no test. It was perfectly certain that the bill could not get a two-third vote; and so Administration men did not care to vote against the President on an ineffective side issue.

Of the veto I need say but little. There can be scarce a doubt that unprejudiced men, all over the country, will feel that in this act the President has usurped and exercised a tyrannical power most dangerous to the liberties of our Republic. His message is overflowing with the cant phrases of small demagogues, about "economy," "monopoly," and all that sort of thing. With the Collins *contract* the President has nothing to do. That contract was made before the country had discovered anything of Franklin Pierce, except that he had fainted in Mexico. A preceding Administration, judging by the facts then existing, decided and so enacted, that it was for the interest of the country that this contract should be made with Mr. Collins. The advantages of the contract were expected to be reciprocal. Mr. Collins was expected to perform certain mail service; and that service was not valuable merely as the service of a common carrier. The Collins ships were expected to be the medium through which we should compel Great Britain to make a Postal treaty with us. They were expected also to give greater celerity and regularity in the communication between the Old World and the New, and thus save a large aggregate of valuable time and the interest upon immense sums of money. *These* are important considerations which ought not to be lost sight of.

As I have stated in former communications, after the original contract had been entered into, Government found that to secure all the important advantages desired to be attained, it was necessary to ask of Mr. Collins greater efforts and greater outlays than had been anticipated, in order that he might counteract and overcome the multiplied obstacles which our British rivals were placing in the way of our success; and under these circumstances Congress voted to increase his compensation, *reserving to itself*—reserving "*to Congress*—" the power to discontinue this extra appropriation upon six months notice at any time after 1854. Mr. Collins went on with his enterprise, and obtained for the country all he promised, and much more. His enterprise has resulted in an actual *saving* to the United States, counted by millions per annum. But he desired to do still more, by building another and greater ship than any he now owns, to cross the ocean in still less time, and so maintain the American preëminence in the mercantile marine. Having, by his energy and enterprise, established the fact that the threatening "notice" hanging over his head was not necessary to ensure his performance of his contract, Congress, at the present session, thought proper to repeal its own power to give that notice; whereupon Dictator Pierce steps in and tells Congress that they are a set of corrupt spendthrifts—that *he* don't think it for the interests of the country that *Congress* should place out of its hands a power which it had reserved to *itself*, and that therefore he chooses to violate the Constitution by giving it a forced, unnatural and dangerous construction, and under that construction vetoing the bill. Is the country prepared for such an act of tyranny as this? I trust not. Franklin Pierce will yet learn that the veto power is not an inexhaustible element of popularity, upon which a weak, vacillating, ill-judging President can draw *ad libitum*, in the expectation that his capacity for mischief may blind the world to the want of moral power over the affections, sentiments or respect of the masses.

Now that the battle is over, I may say that the Collins' Appropriation as passed is in better shape for the interests of the Company, in my opinion, than was the vetoed bill; but the latter was by *far* the best for the country—because it provided for the building of another great ship which would have cost the Company a great deal of money to construct and to run on the one hand, while on the other, it would have reduced still further, I cannot doubt, the time between the United States and Europe, and so have been of additional advantage to America. The Appropriation, as passed, calls for no new exertions by Mr. Collins, entails no additional expenses upon the line, and continues the compensation heretofore allowed; and it is a remarkable fact, that at no time during the session has there been any serious disposition on the part of Congress to discontinue any part of that Appropriation, until the Administration sent the word into the House last night, *after* the veto, that the "notice" must be given. An attempt to rally the Opposition forces upon that issue was made, but failed most miserably. Such men as Gov. Aiken, Messrs. Orr and Boyce of South Carolina, and many others equally hightoned, refusing to engage in any such dirty work at anybody's bidding. So Mr. Campbell has gained just nothing. He has been beaten out of sight in his attempt to destroy the Collins Line. All his machinations have failed, except in procuring a veto, and if he and his chief can stand the recoil of that, I rather guess others can. The next Congress *certainly* will not do Campbell's bidding and give the notice; and when the Congress chosen in 1856 is elected, the Pierce and Campbell interest don't seem likely to have any very extensive influence over it.

There is something very singular about this veto. The day before it came in the President told a distinguished Senator, as I am informed, that he *would approve* the bill. The idea of a veto of an Appropriation bill under these circumstances was deemed utterly preposterous; and the most intelligent among the active opponents of the measure, in each House, freely pronounced all such intimations to be utter nonsense! But it turns out that common sense, as they estimated it, and Franklin Pierce are not synonimous terms. In conclusion on this subject, let me ask every intelligent reader of the President's veto, where is its point, where its author's consistency, and where its shadow of apology in view of his signature to the naval bill containing the same appropriations precisely as were contained in the original bill. And what has Cornelius Vanderbilt taken by his fillibustering against the Collins line at Washington? I know he has gained nothing to his credit in the estimation of honorable men here, but has inspired feelings quite the reverse in the breasts of many. Of this perhaps you may see a partial evidence in the contemptuously small vote, (6 or 8, I believe,) the Senate gave him on *his* proposition to carry the Liverpool mails, right on the heel of the veto!

I have written somewhat at length upon this subject, because I know it is one of much interest to the reading public, which feels a deep regard for, and a just pride in the success of this splendid American Collins Line. I have a number of other items relating to the closing of Congress, to write up;—but the lateness of the hour, and the exhaustion consequent upon attendance at the all-night session, compel me to defer these to my next. S.

Appointments for the New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

There is some excitement going on here in regard to the appointments of the subordinate officers for the new regiments. Members of Congress are still examining and pressing the claims of civilians among their constituency. The War Department is besieged with applications from officers of the regular army for promotions in these regiments. It is reported this evening that the Department has made all the subordinate appointments from the regular army, except some Second Lieutenants which are to come from the classes at West Point. The Democratic members of Congress say that the bill for the new regiments would not have passed Congress if they had thought that General Shields would not have been made a Brigadier General, or that the Department would have ignored civilians as to the subordinate appointments.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana and Messrs. Lucius Patterson, of Michigan, and Norman B. Judd, of Illinois, were admitted as Attorneys and Counselors of the United States Supreme Court to-day.

No. 66. John L. Hays, plaintiff in error, vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The argument was continued by Mr. Davidge Vinton for the defendants.

The Case of Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Others—Movements of Anthony Burns—Salute in honor of Franklin Pierce.

BOSTON, Monday, March 5.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the several cases against Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and others for alleged participation in the Burns rendition excitement in May last, were taken up and assigned for Tuesday, the 3d day of April next.

Anthony Burns is now at the house of Rev. Mr. Stockwell, in Amherst. On Wednesday evening next he will be present at a reception meeting in Tremont Temple, and on Friday evening he will attend a public meeting in New-York.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired on the Common at noon to-day in honor of the inauguration of Franklin Pierce as President two years ago.

Weather at Buffalo—Gift Distribution—The Buffalo and Brantford Railroad.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 5.

The weather here has been very warm to-day. The snow is melting away fast. This evening we had a slight fall of rain.

Nearly six thousand shares of a gift distribution were sold at the Metropolitan Theatre to-night. The articles up for distribution are a costly piano and guitar, gold watches, pencils, &c. Much excitement was manifested on the occasion.

It is reported that the Buffalo and Brantford Road is open, and that the trains commenced running to-day.

Veto of the Free Bank Bill of Indiana by Gov. Wright—Exchange, &c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 5.

Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has vetoed the Free Bank bill, and it is said he will also veto the State Bank bill, if it is passed; but the friends of both bills in the Legislature say they will unite and pass them, notwithstanding the veto.

Eastern Exchange is plenty and dull, at ½@¾ per cent. premium.

The weather at present is wet, and the river is open.

Political Meetings in Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, Monday, March 5.

Two crowded and enthusiastic meetings were held here to-night, preparatory to the election which takes place to-morrow. One, of the Unionists, at the City Hall, was addressed by Gen. J. W. Nye, Thos. G. Alvord, S. D. Dillaye and others.

Another meeting, of Americans, at the Corinthian Hall, was addressed by Hon. M. Gorman and others amid great excitement.

Marine Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

The brig *John Welsh*, from Trinidad, arrived here to-day. Left in port at Trinidad the *Sea Bird*, from Portland, which reported having picked up the captain and the crew of the brig *Hamilton*, from St. John, N. B., for Havana. The *John Welsh* reports passing near Hatteras, on the 23d ult., large quantities of wrecked materials, such as real deck plank, chests of tea, &c.

Arrest for Kidnapping a Female Slave.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

Yesterday morning, a female slave belonging to a planter in Louisiana, was taken from a vessel at Newcastle, Delaware, by the police of this city, and the kidnapper, named R. Warwick was arrested, and has been committed.

The U. S. Brig Bainbridge in Distress.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 5.

The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* put in here in distress to-day. On the 21st of February during a gale of wind she became much disabled, and was obliged to throw her guns overboard.

Know-Nothing Triumph in New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, (Mass.) Monday, March 5.

George Howland, Know-Nothing, was chosen Mayor of this city to-day. The vote was as follows: Howland, 1,834; Rodney, Free-Soil, 737.

Appointment of Adjutant General of the State.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5.

Hon. R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State in place of Depeyster, resigned.

Fire at Altoona, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 5.

The Mansion Hall at Altoona, Penn., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $3,750.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 5.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has been received here, with New-Orleans papers of Tuesday.

Ten Persons Killed or Wounded by the Explosion of the McDaniels.

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 27.

We have this morning to record one of those sad accidents, now happily of rare occurrence on our river, from steam boiler explosions.

The tow-boat *Thomas McDaniels*, Captain McLean, coming up from the Southwest Passage yesterday morning, with the ships *Erie* and *Hercynia*, and Norwegian brig *Amerika* in tow, exploded all her boilers about 9½ o'clock A. M., when in the English Turn. The forward part of the boat was torn completely to pieces, and many persons were killed or severely injured.

The deaths and personal injuries sustained, as far as we have been able yet to learn, are as follows:

Killed—James Spencer, second engineer; Wm. Taylor, striker; Henry Wilson, fireman; Henry Jarvis, (black,) fireman; cabin boy, name unknown.

Missing—Andrew Peterson, steersman; Aleck Tweet, (black.)

Scalded—James Taylor, fireman.

Slightly Wounded—Daniel Taylor, pilot.

One man was wounded on board the brig *Amerika*, but not seriously. The brig was somewhat damaged, about ten feet of her bulwarks having been stove in by the falling of the towboat's chimney. The ships, as far we could learn, were uninjured.

The towboat *J. P. Whitney* was close by on her way up, and immediately dropped her tow and went to the assistance of the *McDaniels*. She brought the wrecked boat and the dead and wounded up to the city, and the former is now lying below the Lower Cotton Press, in the Third District.

The tow-boat is a mass of ruins, everything forward being torn to pieces. The cause of the sad accident is not known, and it is doubtful whether it ever will be. The chief engineer, who had but a few minutes before left the engine, states that he tried the boilers and there was plenty of water in them. The second engineer, who relieved him, was instantly killed.

One of the steersmen was blown from the wheel clear aft into the water, and was picked up uninjured by a boat from one of the ships.

When we left the boat, at dark last evening, the Coroner had not yet commenced his investigation, and the bodies of the five killed were lying in two of the cabin rooms. One of them whom we saw was horribly mangled and scalded. The relatives and friends of the deceased crowded around the boat, and some of their lamentations were truly heart-rending.

FROM HAVANA.

The State of Affairs—Steamers About—Prices Current—The Hernandez Case.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. Bullock, Esq., Commander, arrived early on Monday morning. The *Black Warrior* left Havana on the evening of the 27th. The blockade of the different ports still continued, although no delay is caused to the steamers, they being allowed to land and receive passengers, &c., the same as usual. There were no new arrests, although great preparations were still being made. The English frigate *Vestal* was in port; all well on board. The *Black Warrior* experienced a very heavy gale of wind, accompanied with heavy head seas, which lasted sixty hours.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1855.

The British naval forces in this port, and through the West India islands, give the best evidence that they have been instructed to take active part in any demonstration of Cuban authority that may be esteemed necessary for Cuban safety. The brig-of-war *Arab* has also been devoted to the service as a Spanish transport for troops, and took hence on the 26th a detachment of one company or more. We do not yet perceive any call for this evident anxiety by any local emotion among the people, but so many arrests have been made of our best people, *it is necessary for justification—failing* in the evidence of the Concha conspiracy—it is necessary to preserve the appearance that there is something wrong somewhere. There must be found also, reason for the vast outlay—or promise to pay—of the public funds which are finding long columns in the books of audition. Spanish war-steamers are moving out and into port continually, sometimes with troops, which are put in position where perhaps fillibusterism will never find them. The volunteers, black and white, of Havana and vicinity, amount to about ten thousand men, taken generally from those occupied with our most essential industry, which for a few days may be of little consequence, but in a month or two the effects will become uncomfortably perceptible with many of our large establishments, where payments are being made for the labor service which is devoted to the State to the prejudice of the factories and of commercial transactions.

I hand you a report showing transactions of the last fortnight, and, as ever, truly yours.

The Cuban Boy Francis Elias Hernandez.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am desired to send to your paper translations of documents received from Doctor Francisco Hernandez, and which I now beg to do. The originals are in my possession, and can be seen and examined. I have also a letter for the son from his mother, desiring his return, which he can have at my hands. CHARLES EDWARDS.

New-York, March 5, 1855.

TO THE CHIEF ALCALDE.

Don Francisco Hernandez, a native of this Island, established at Barecos and at present residing in this Capital, appears before your Honor; and in due form of law says, that in the month of October last Mr. John H. Felix presented himself at Barecos with a paper and a verbal recommendation from my brother Don Elias Hernandez that I should protect and assist said person so recommended, in the project he had of introducing arms and of promoting an insurrection in that district against the Spanish dominion; of which plan and voyage my aforesaid brother had given me no advice directly or indirectly, as all appears in the proceedings which are now prosecuting before the permanent military commission, against the above mentioned Felix, Estrampes, and others. The necessity in which I was placed by that step of my brother, of giving seasonable information thereof to the constituted authorities, added to the measures which they would inevitably adopt, brought me to this Capital; and although here all [illegible] of suspicion or doubt, as regards myself were speedily removed and I remained at perfect liberty, still the inevitable compromises in a political cause as the one in question, induced me, from the dictates of personal safety, to remain in the Castle of the Cabana, where I [illegible] residing as an asylum from revengeful feelings, or to avoid a compromise. But as it cannot be expected that these may be appeased in a short time, nor that my continuance at the Castle can be indefinitely prolonged owing to my own private affairs and the care of my family, I adopted the resolution of removing with them to Spain, taking for that purpose the necessary measures for bringing to my side my son Francisco Elias, who was being educated at New-York. To carry this out, I was under the necessity of studiously avoiding its reaching the ears of my brother Elias, who in the excited state of his ideas and sentiments I was certain would avail himself of the influence which the institutions of the country in general, and the sympathies of the people where he resides in particular, hold out to him for opposing the return of my child, and thereby prevent his receiving that political and social education which he, my brother, did not approve. The first steps that I took towards regaining my son having failed, I finally determined upon sending a messenger of my entire confidence and known to him, with precise and express instructions to conceal from my brother Elias my intentions regarding my son, and to carry them out with promptness and secrecy. That messenger was Don Christoval Carnobell, to whom I gave letters of my own, of my wife, my portrait and all that I deemed conducive to my child's decision, having also obtained from His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General Don Jose Gutierrez de la Concha, that he be pleased to recommend the affair to the Consul of Her Catholic Majesty at New-York.

When all was accomplished and my son on board of the steamer, at the moment of sailing my brother Elias presented himself on board, took my son on shore, and represented the affair to the public as he chose, and accusing my messenger and the Consul of Her Majesty as *kidnappers*, and got himself named guardian to my son. The Court may easily imagine what are my feelings in such a situation. My duties as husband and father of other children do not permit me to risk in New-York dangers that even in this capital I consider it necessary to avoid. I cannot permit that on my account others should suffer for having strictly complied with my instructions. I should also be unworthy of the name of Father were I to abandon to chance that which I consider so essential to the happiness of all my family, and were I to abdicate the moral direction of my son Francisco Elias. In none of these duties will I fail to comply on my part. But the spirit that has guided the conduct of my brother Elias, has strewn my path with obstacles that I cannot overcome without the assistance of the Court; for it is pretended that I am not at liberty to act in this affair, that I have not provided for the education of my son Francisco Elias, that I have in fact abandoned my paternal prerogatives. I protest in the most legal and solemn form against such gratuitous and false suppositions. I declare, therefore, before your Honor, that I enjoy the most complete liberty to dispose of my person, of my property and of my family. I declare that until the month of September last I supplied my son punctually with whatever was necessary for his expenses, and that, in the current accounts that I have with my brother Elias, I consider myself his creditor for a larger amount than that which he has paid for the [illegible] bills. I hold my brother Elias responsible for the obstacles which prevented my continuing paying the aforesaid pensions, as also from promoting my own interests, in consequence of his having mixed me up in his revolutionary projects without previously consulting me; and I reserve to myself the right that appertains to me where and when I may choose to enforce it. I protest that neither now, nor heretofore, in fact or in law, directly nor indirectly, have I confided to any one the fulfillment of the duties of father for the education of my son, Francisco Elias; and that under the grave responsibilities on this point I have contracted before God and man in the exercise of the paternal authority, [illegible] by the laws and statutes prescribed by law, I [illegible] the residence of my child in the United States [illegible]; that his return home is indispensable to his welfare and to that of his mother and brothers; and that all attempts offered in opposition to my express, absolute and infallible commands to my son [illegible] and [illegible] my family to the place I may [illegible] complete [illegible] all that the Consul of Spain, Don Francisco Stoughton [illegible] Don Christoval Carnobell [illegible] avoiding all knowledge thereof to my brother Elias, and by acting with the greatest secrecy.

And in order that all the foregoing may appear in due form, I pray that your Honor will be pleased to admit this writing from me; order my ratification before the Court and interpose your Honor's Judicial authority, agreeably to law, ordering that the originals of these proceedings be delivered to me for the necessary purposes; an act of justice which I claim under the necessary oath, dated at Havana, the 21st February, 1855.

L. Ramon, Justice. FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ.

HAVANA, 22d February, 1855.

I have ratified Don Francisco Hernandez in the preceding writing according to his prayer, and by the result thereof the necessary provisions will ensue.

Basto, FELIX LANCIS, Royal Notary.

Here follow a lot of testimonials, notices from notaries, &c. We annex the

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Be it known that I, Don Francisco Hernandez, of Barecos, and accidentally in this city, do hereby grant my full and ample power, as by law is necessary and may be required, to Don Cristoval Carnobell, detained at New-York owing to the commission I entrusted to him of bringing to me my son, Francisco Elias Hernandez, *without the knowledge of his uncle*, Don Elias, that in my name, and representing my person, rights and actions, my said Attorney may represent me in the proceedings and judgments, both civil and penal, that may be requisite to exonerate from all responsibility my said Attorney and the Consul of Her Catholic Majesty, Don Francisco Stoughton, who assisted him, as also all others who may have interfered therein; that my said Attorney may conduct here to me my aforesaid son, Francisco Elias, and do whatever may tend to his interest and that of the family in general, thereby enabling me to determine his residence, mode of education, and other circumstances which are exclusively reserved to me as his father. To this end my said Attorney or his delegate may appoint and change counsel, solicitors, and any other persons who may be concerned in this matter, appoint such substitutes as he may think proper and revoke them at pleasure, make objections to judges, juries and witnesses; and finally, he confers to his said Attorney the most ample, special and general power, in due form of law, to act and perform in the premises all that the grantor would execute by himself were he present, inasmuch as he must not omit acting in whatever may concern this matter from the omission of any special or general clause which may not be herein inserted; and for the observance and fulfillment of the foregoing, he binds his property according to law.

Dated at the ever faithful city of Havana this 22d day of February, of the year 1855.

I, the Notary, certify that I know the grantor, that he so declared, ratified and signed it before the witnesses, D. Mariano Grobes, D. Jose Elias Sanchez, and D. Antonio Abalo, of this place, and present.

FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ.

Per Black Warrior.] HAVANA, Monday Feb. 26, 1855.

In the fortnight elapsed since the date of our last report of 10th inst. our market has exhibited but little animation.

SUGARS—Have declined owing to limited demand, accumulation of stock—far in excess of exports—but principally to unfavorable advices received from England, and although holders are unwilling to submit to lower prices, they will have to yield, in order to effect sales of any magnitude. The stock in the city and the Regla warehouses is estimated to be now about 100,000 boxes against same quantity in 1854, and 65,000 boxes in 1853. We have hardly any transactions of note to report in Muscovadoes; at outports they are selling at from 4½rls. to 5½rls. arr. for prime.

CIGARS—Are unchanged in value. Exported: 4,938 Mills to the United States, 3,216 Great Britain, 1,789 Hamburg and 489 other parts; in all 9,436 Mills.

IMPORTS—PROVISIONS—The market has exhibited very little activity in most articles. JERKED BEEF, has retailed from the wharf at 15½ rials to 16 rials arrobe, only two cargoes have been sold—*Amalia* 3,680 qtls. at 16½ rls. arrobe, and *Constancia* 2,500 qtls. at 9½ (inferior quality.) Stock 20,500 qtls. FISH, 20 casks English Cod at $4 50 qtl.; 30 American Cod at $3 67½, and 36 do. Hake at $4. HERRINGS, 100 boxes at 5 rials, 300 at $2 75 and 348 at $3 50. SALMON, 50 bags at $2 20. LARD, has retailed at $15 50 to $16 qtl., stock 1,400 bbls. and 1,750 kegs. BUTTER, 100 bags New-Orleans at $19 qtl.; 100 $20, 300 at $20 and 300 at $22. CHEESE, 200 boxes New-Orleans at $15 qtl., 360 boxes Dutch and 1,700 Patagras at $24 50. HAMS, 25 bbls. New-Orleans at $15 75 qtl., 15 at $16 37½ and 20 at $14. CANDLES, 50 boxes composition at $21 qtl., 200 at $30, 100 Tallow at $20 and 125 do. at $15 50. SOAP, 30 boxes yellow at $6 qtl., 150 at $7 50 and 200 at $7 25. BEANS, 9 bbls. white at 13½ rials arrobe, 12 at 13 rials and 12 at 13½ rials. POTATOES, 400 bbls. at $4 50 and 1,600 at $3 50 in various lots. ONIONS, 12,800 bunches at $16 ℘ 100 bunches. CIDER, 100 boxes at $3 and 25 in half bottles at $3 75. NAILS, 500 kegs at $7 qtl. and 300 at $6 67½, both on time. OIL, 21 casks refined whale at 25½ rials arrobe, 20 bbls at 25 rials and 8 casks at 27 rials. FLOUR, 6,500 bbls. Spanish in various parcels at $15 75, and 500 at $15 62½. SALT, 300 bags Liverpool at $4 50. TAR, 20 bbls. at $3 50.

LUMBER AND COOPERAGE STOCK.—Pitch Pine continues dull and low, several cargoes have arrived on contract, and the following sold: 47,000 feet Mobile at $22 ℘ 1,000 feet; 25,500 at $25; and 147,000 feet Savannah at $24. White Pine Boards are dull, 86,000 feet ex *M. Hervey* at $24. Sugar Box Shooks—at the date of our last issue there was no longer anywhere to store the article, since then over 150,000 more have arrived; they are being stored in the open air, exposed to the rain and hot sun. Only some 15,000 have been sold at 7 to 7½ rls. on time. They still continue to arrive; and in all probability, the result of shipments will be deplorable; there is absolutely no demand—almost every planter having ordered or contracted for his supply in the United States. Molasses and Sugar Hogshead Shooks are now abundant, and the demand extremely light. 746 Molasses—Portland city—sold at $2. Hoops are also in good supply; about 50,000 R. I. short sold at $45; and 5,000 long at $48 to $50. Empty Molasses Hogsheads—Upwards of 5,000 have arrived since our last report; 770 sold at $4; 1,300 at $3; and 140 at $3 50; all in various lots, and second-hand; the article is now a drug. 100 Rum Pipes sold at $8 50; they are in demand.

FREIGHTS—Are unusually inactive for the season. For the United States two to load Molasses here for the North at $11 ℘ hhd.; one Sugar to Boston at $1 ℘ box; two hhd. Sugar at Remedios and the North; one at $4 75 and one at $5 ℘ hhd.; one Matanzas and Boston at $1 ℘ box; two Cardenas and Boston (Molasses) at $1 50 ℘ hhd.; one for New-York at $5 ℘ hhd. and $1 ℘ box, and one at $1 ℘ box; one Cienfuegos do. at 37½c. ℘ 100 lbs.; one Sagua and do. $5 ℘ hhd., $1 25 ℘ box, and decklood Molasses at $1 50 ℘ hhd.; one Remedios and Philadelphia at $5, $1 and $1 50 do.

ADOT, SPAULDING & CO.

PRICES CURRENT OF IMPORTS.

S. A. Jerked Beef ℘ arr., $15@$16; Codfish, United States, ℘ qtl., $4; Hake, ℘ qtl., $3 50@$4 25; Lard Barrels, ℘ qtl., $15 50@$16; Lard Kegs, ℘ qtl., $15 50@$16; Hams, ℘ qtl., $13@$15; Tallow Candles, ℘ qtl., $18@$20; Sperm Candles, ℘ qtl., $40@$42; Whale Oil, ℘ arr., 25 rs.@28 rs.; Sperm Oil, ℘ arr., $4 50@$4 75; Cheese, ℘ qtl., $16@$20; Butter, ℘ qtl., $20@$24; Hoops longs R. I., ℘ M, $45@$50; Hoops short, ℘ M, $45; Lumber Bath wide, ℘ M feet, $27; Lumber Portland, ℘ M, $22@$25; Lumber P. P. Steam, ℘ M, $15@$26; Box shooks dull, on time, ℘ each, 7 rs.@7½ rs.; Molasses hhds. shooks, ℘ each, $3; Sugar hhds. shooks, $3 37½@$3; Empty casks, ℘ each, $3; Potatoes, ℘ bbl., $3@$3 50; Onions, ℘ 100 bch., $10; Nails, ℘ qtl., $6 75@$7.

FROM SANTA FE.

Indian Outrages—Dissatisfied with the Governor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1855.

The mail from Santa Fé arrived at Independence yesterday. I have received thence full dispatches of news. The trip was made in good time and without detention. The Indians are becoming more and more ferocious and sanguinary. Their depredations and murders have been so frequent since November last, that Gen. Garland has been compelled to call into the service five companies of the militia force, to aid him in suppressing outrages. The Governor is severely censured throughout the Territory, in consequence of his opposition to the active measures taken by the people to protect themselves against the Indians. This censure is well deserved. When the murder of men, women and children is almost a daily occurrence, instead of setting up opposition to the efforts of the people, it was his duty to give them all the aid and encouragement in his power.

On the 23d of December a horrible massacre was perpetrated by the Apaches and Utah Indians, at the Pueblo of Arkansas. The Indians numbered about one hundred fighting men, armed with guns, knives and battle-axes. They crept stealthily upon the village, and were not discovered until their fearful war-whoop rung in the ears of the inhabitants. It was then too late to make any preparation. Defence seemed almost hopeless. After a sanguinary struggle, accompanied with the yells of the savages and the screams of women and children, the Indians retreated, carrying with them three women and two children. They had murdered fourteen men and wounded two more mortally. These tribes and others are thoroughly excited with the hopes of plunder and blood. They swear eternal vengeance against all Americans and Mexicans. They have already murdered [illegible] other citizens and robbed a large number of ranches of cattle and horses.

The small military force in the country struggle in vain against them. After a great robbery their parties instantly scatter for a time and betake themselves to the mountain fastnesses. Capt. Newell, of the First Dragoons, pursued and used every art to decoy them out, for a whole month after the outrage above described. On the 20th January he was fortunate enough to fall upon another war party of the Mercarilla band of the Apaches. He made a furious charge upon them at once, and succeeded in killing twelve before the band could escape. In this encounter Capt. Henry W. Stanton, a gallant and promising young officer, and three privates, were killed.

The day before the mail left Santa Fé an express arrived from Galeste with the information that upwards of four hundred Utahs and Apaches were *on the march to take the town. His Excellency* the Governor very coolly told him if that was the case he had better hasten back to the protection of his family. Perhaps if a band of them should happen to catch his Excellency out he would not be so very indifferent about consequences. Lieut. Sturgis, a gallant and excitable young man, placed himself at the head of a small party, and went in pursuit of a band of the enemy, soon after the adventure of Capt. Newell. Having sagacious and vigilant scouts, he traced them around mountains, through defiles, across streams, and up Cañones until he succeeded in overtaking them. A desperate charge was instantly made, and the Indians were routed with the loss of several men. A large number of cattle and horses were recaptured.

The mail carriers found the Kiowas encamped at the Cimarone. They manifested no hostility. Other bands were also met along the route, but they were all peaceable, because there was no prospect of success in any attempt upon the party. Col. Claude Jones, the Attorney for the Territory, arrived the day before the mail left. He has taken matters very leisurely. He was appointed about *twelve months ago, and the people have been compelled* to await his pleasure.

We have as yet no further news from Fort Laramie, or the Upper Missouri. There is no doubt, however, that a number of bands of the Sioux, the Crows, Pawnees and Arrapahoes are greatly dissatisfied, and it need not surprise you to hear from me at any time that they have been guilty of some desperate outrages. In the name of justice and humanity how can Congress spend months in quibbling about trifles, when whole families in the West and South are hourly exposed to murder and robbery, and women and children are daily seized—the former to be violated, and the latter enslaved! D.

A Case for the Charitable.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Mr. John G. Wilson, a graduate of the London College of Surgeons, with a family consisting of a wife and two daughters, is now living at No. 298 Sullivan-street (No. 16 up stairs) in very indigent circumstances.

He has been confined to his room by sickness all Winter, and is quite unable to attend to any business. He was Surgeon of the ship *Western World*, and was wrecked in her on her last voyage in 1853, losing his surgical instruments and most of his property. His wife and daughters succeeded in supporting the family until the present "hard times" threw them out of employment. From the Association for the Relief of the Poor, they now draw grocery tickets to the amount of forty-four cents and one bushel of coal per week, being dependent for the rest of their support on chance jobs of sewing, and the contributions of a few gentlemen to whom their absolute want has driven them.

His extremity alone induces Mr. Wilson to consent to this public appeal, and for the truth of its statements the charitable are referred to Dr. Mott and Dr. Whitaker, of Bleecker-street, and Dr. Sayre, of Broadway, who have visited him in his illness and relieved the urgency of his wants.

Can it be that a man whose acquirements are endorsed by Sir Astley Cooper and Samuel Cooper; by such names as Brodie and Guthrie, will be allowed to perish in this City for the want of food,—to starve almost within the shadows of the pill-built palace of Broadway, and the sarsaparilla-built mansion of Fifth-avenue, and while that mansion, too, is accumulating a fund ostensibly for the benefit of the Poor from the mere exhibition of its splendors! MEDICUS.

FOURTEENTH-STREET, March 5, 1855.

Arrived at Last.

The Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys*, Mantua, Commander, from Genoa, 67 days, spoke nothing; has experienced heavy weather. The frigate has 156 officers and crew, and 65 passengers, and has only four guns mounted. The commander states that no one of the passengers had been in prison, but were sent out on account of political disturbances. She had anchored at Quarantine, and the Health Officer has given orders that there shall be no communication from the shore to the ship.

The United States revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* has anchored close by her, to prevent any communication with the frigate from the shore. A Custom-House officer has also been placed on board.

The Collins Veto.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 3, 1855.

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An Act making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail, by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal years ending the 30th of June, 1855, and the 30th of June, 1856," with a brief statement of the reasons which prevent its receiving my approval.

The bill provides, among other things, that "the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856:

"For transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back, eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars; and that the proviso contained in the first section of the act entitled 'An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two,' approved the twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That Edward K. Collins and his associates shall proceed, with all due diligence, to build another steamship, in accordance with the terms of their contract, and have the same ready for the mail service in two years from and after the passage of this act. And if the said steamship is not ready within the time above mentioned, by reason of any neglect or want of diligence on their part, then the said Edward K. Collins and his associates shall carry the United States mails between New York and Liverpool, from the expiration of the said two years, every fortnight, free of any charge to the Government, until the new steamship shall have commenced the said mail service."

The original contract was predicated upon the proposition of E. K. Collins of March 6, 1846, made with abundant means of knowledge as to the advantages and disadvantages of the terms which he then submitted for the acceptance of the Government. The proposition was in the following terms:

"E. K. Collins and his associates propose to carry the United States mail between New-York and Liverpool twice each month during eight months of the year and once a month during the other four months, for the sum of three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars ($385,000) per annum, payable quarterly. For this purpose they will agree to build five steamships, of not less than two thousand tons measurement and of one thousand horse-power each, which vessels shall be built for great speed and sufficiently strong for war purposes. Four of said vessels to be ready for service in eighteen months from the signing of the contract. The fifth vessel to be built as early as possibly practicable, and, when not employed in the mail service, to be subject to the orders of the Government for carrying dispatches, for which service a fair compensation is to be paid. Contract to be for the term of ten years. It is also proposed to accede to the United States the privilege of purchasing said steamships, whenever they may be required for public purposes, at a fair valuation, to be ascertained by appraisers appointed by the United States and by the owners. EDWARD K. COLLINS.

"WASHINGTON, March 6, 1846."

The act of March 3, 1847, provides "that from and immediately after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to accept, on the part of the Government of the United States, the proposals of E. K. Collins and his associates, of the City of New-York, submitted to the Postmaster General, and dated at Washington, March 6, 1846, for the transportation of the United States mail between New-York and Liverpool, and to contract with the said E. K. Collins and his associates for the faithful fulfillment of the stipulations therein contained, and in accordance with the provisions of this act:" and under this proposition and enactment the original contract was made.

According to the terms of that contract, the parties were to receive from the United States, for twenty round trips each year, the sum of nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars the trip, or three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars per annum; and they were to construct and provide five ships, of a stipulated size and quality, for the performance of this or other service for the Government.

Of the ships contracted for only four have been furnished, the *Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic*, and *Baltic*, and the present bill proposes to dispense entirely with the original condition of a fifth ship, by only requiring the construction of one, which would but supply the place of the *Arctic*, recently lost by peril of the sea. Certain minor conditions, involving expense to the contractors, among which was one for the accommodation and subsistence of a certain number of passed midshipmen on each vessel, had previously been dispensed with on the part of the United States.

By Act of Congress of July 21, 1852, the amount of compensation to the contractors was increased from nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to thirty-three thousand dollars a trip, and the number of trips from twenty to twenty-six each year—making the whole compensation eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars per annum. During the period of time from the commencement of the service of these contractors, on the 27th of April, 1850, to the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1854, the sum paid to them by the United States amounted to two million six hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and six dollars, without reckoning public money advanced as loan to aid them in the construction of the ships; while the amount of postages derived to the Department has been only seven hundred and thirty-four thousand and fifty-six dollars; showing an excess of expenditures above receipts of one million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred and forty dollars to the charge of Government. In the meantime, in addition to the payments from the Treasury, the parties have been in the enjoyment of large receipts from the transportation of passengers and merchandise, the profits of which are in addition to the amount allowed by the United States.

It does not appear that the liberal conditions heretofore enjoyed by the parties were less than a proper compensation for the service to be performed, including whatever there may be of hazards in a new undertaking; nor that any hardship can be justly alleged calling for relief on the part of the Government.

On the other hand, the construction of five ships of great speed, and sufficiently strong for war purposes, and the services of passed midshipmen on board of them, so as thus to augment the contingent force and actual efficiency of the navy, were among the inducements of the Government to enter into the contract.

The act of July 21, 1852, provides "that it shall be in the power of Congress at any time after the 31st day of December, 1854, to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance herein provided for, upon giving six months' notice," and it will be seen that, with the exception of the six additional trips required by the act of July 21, 1852, there has been no departure from the original engagement but to relieve the contractors from obligation; and yet, by the act last named, the compensation was increased from three hundred and eighty-five thousand to eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars, with no other protection to the public interests provided than the right which Congress reserved to itself to terminate the contract, so far as this increased compensation was concerned, after six months' notice. This last provision, certainly a primary consideration for the more generous action of the Government, the present bill proposes to repeal, so as to leave Congress no power to terminate the new arrangement.

To this repeal the objections are in my mind insuperable, because, in terms, it deprives the United States of all future discretion as to the increased service and compensation, whatever changes may occur in the art of navigation, its expenses, or the policy and political condition of the country. The gravity of this objection is enhanced by other considerations. While the contractors are to be paid a compensation nearly double the rate of the original contract, they are exempted from several of its conditions, which has the effect of adding still more to that rate; while the further advantage is conceded to them of placing their new privileges beyond the control even of Congress.

It will be regarded as a less serious objection than that already stated, but one which should not be overlooked, that the privileges bestowed upon the contractors are without correspondent advantages to the Government, which receives no sufficient pecuniary or other return for the immense outlay involved; which could obtain the same service of other parties at less cost; and which, if the bill becomes a law, will pay them a large amount of public money, without adequate consideration; that is, will in effect confer a gratuity, while nominally making provision for the transportation of the mails of the United States.

To provide for making a donation of such magnitude, and to give to the arrangement the character of permanence which this bill proposes, would be to deprive commercial enterprise of the benefits of free competition, and to establish a monopoly, in violation of the soundest principles of public policy, and of doubtful compatibility with the Constitution.

I am of course not unmindful of the fact that the bill comprises various other appropriations which are more or less important to the public interests; for which reason my objections to it are communicated at the first meeting of the House following its presentation to me, in the hope that by amendment to bills now pending or otherwise, suitable provision for all the objects in question may be made before the adjournment of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

List of Acts and Resolutions Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-third Congress.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An Act for the better protection of life and property from vessels shipwrecked on the coasts of the United States. Approved Dec. 14, 1854.

An Act to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the lands reserved for salt springs therein. Approved Dec. 15, 1854.

An Act to provide for the extinguishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians to the lands owned and claimed by them in the Territory of Minnesota and State of Wisconsin, and for their domestication and civilization. Approved Dec. 19, 1854.

An Act allowing the further time of two years to those holding entries in the Virginia military district in Ohio, which were made prior to the 1st of January, 1852, to have the same surveyed and patented. Approved Dec. 19, 1854.

An Act to authorize the issue of patents to lands in any State or Territory in certain cases. Approved Dec. 22, 1854.

An Act to suppress the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia. Approved Dec. 27, 1854.

An Act vesting the title of the United States to certain lands in the city of Cincinnati. Approved Dec. 20, 1854.

An Act to provide for the contingent expenses of the Territory of Nebraska. Approved Dec. 20, 1854.

An Act to amend an act entitled "an Act to establish an auxiliary watch for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington." Approved Jan. 3, 1855.

An Act for the liquidation of the Penitentiary indebtedness. Approved Jan. 3, 1855.

An Act giving the assent of Congress to the cession by the State of Massachusetts to the State of New York, of the District of Boston Four Corners. Approved Jan. 3, 1855.

An Act to continue in force for a limited time, the provisions of the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1851, and the second section of its supplement of 18th January, 1854, so as to enable the Board of Land Commissioners in California to close their adjudication of private titles in that State, and for other purposes. Approved Jan. 10, 1855.

An Act making appropriations for the construction of certain military roads in the Territories of Nebraska and Washington. Approved Feb. 6, 1855.

An Act to divide the State of Ohio into two judicial districts, and to provide for holding the District and Circuit Courts of the United States therein. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act changing the appropriation for the erection of a building in the city of Milwaukie, for a Custom-House, Post-Office, and the United States Courts. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act to secure the rights of citizenship to children of citizens of the United States born out of the limits thereof. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act to divide the State of Illinois into two judicial districts. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act to refund to the officers of the customs and others, of the District of Passamaquoddy, certain moneys. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act to amend "an Act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," approved Aug. 30, 1852. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act to continue temporarily the offices of Register and Receiver at Vincennes, Ind. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

An Act to regulate the salaries of the District Judges of the United States. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

An Act for the erection of a military post at or near Pembina river, in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

An Act for the construction of a military road in Oregon Territory. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

An Act to provide for the accommodation of the Courts of the United States for the District of Maryland, and for a Post-Office at Baltimore city, Maryland. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

An Act to establish an additional land district in the Territory of Oregon. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

An Act making appropriations for improving certain military roads in the Territory of Minnesota. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

An Act making an appropriation for a territorial road in the Territory of Nebraska. Approved Feb. 19, 1855.

An Act to provide for holding an additional term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Missouri, and for holding special terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. Approved Feb. 21, 1855.

An Act to establish the office of Surveyor General of Utah, and to grant land for school and university purposes. Approved Feb. 21, 1855.

An Act concerning the apprehension and delivery of deserters from foreign vessels in the ports of the United States. Approved Feb. 24, 1855.

An Act to establish an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin. Approved Feb. 24, 1855.

An Act to provide for holding the United States Courts in the Northern and Southern Districts of Florida, in cases of the sickness or disability of either of the Judges of these Districts. Approved Feb. 24, 1855.

An Act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States. Approved 24, 1855.

An Act to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the Act of Congress of Sept. 9, 1850. Approved Feb. 28, 1855.

An Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy. Approved Feb. 28, 1855.

An Act for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and for other purposes. Approved Feb. 28, 1855.

An Act making appropriations for military defences at Proctor's Island, in Louisiana. Approved Feb. 28, 1855.

An Act confirming the canal selections to the State of Ohio. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act extending in certain cases the provisions of the Act, entitled "An Act to extend preemption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," approved March 3, 1853. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act to amend an Act to establish a land district in the State of Florida, to be called the District of Tampa. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act to settle certain accounts between the United States and the State of Alabama. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act to establish a Circuit Court in and for the State of California. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act to establish the Collection Districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the salaries of the Collectors of the Customs therein. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act to prevent mistrials in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain cases. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act authorizing the purchase or construction of four additional revenue cutters. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act to provide a more efficient discipline in the navy. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mails, by ocean steamers and otherwise, during the fiscal years ending the 30th of June, 1855 and 30th of June, 1856. Approved March 3, 1855.

An Act to amend the Act approved 26th August, 1852, entitled "An Act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at St. Peter's River, in the Territory of Minnesota," and for other purposes. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act changing the times of holding the United States Courts in Tennessee. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act authorizing the corporate authorities of Georgetown to impose additional taxes, and for other purposes. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act to amend "an Act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed on the 5th of June, 1854, and approved August 5, 1854. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act in addition to certain Acts granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An Act to change the boundaries of the land districts in the State of Iowa and for other purposes.

An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steam-ships and other vessels.

An Act to establish certain post roads.

An Act to provide accommodations for the United States Courts in the city of Jackson, Mississippi.

An Act allowing the further time of two years to those holding lands by entries in the Virginia Military Districts in Ohio, which were made prior to the 1st January, 1852, to have the same surveyed and patented.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An Act to amend an Act, approved the 4th of August, 1854, entitled "An Act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators."

An Act for carrying into effect the Convention upon the subject of claims between the United States and Great Britain, of February, 1853.

An Act extending the provisions of the Act of Aug. 4, 1852, entitled "An Act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads and macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States to the public lands in the Territories."

An Act to establish in the State of Mississippi; Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee; and Hickman, in the State of Kentucky, ports of delivery.

An Act making appropriations for deepening the channels over the St. Clair Flats, and for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan.

An Act to appropriate money to remove the obstructions in the Savannah River, below the city of Savannah, in the State of Georgia.

An Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for repairs of barracks and quarters for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An Act for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp and overflowed lands.

An Act to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular systems of the United States.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 3d of June, 1856.

An Act to provide for the erection of public buildings in the Territory of Kansas.

An Act to provide for the erection of public buildings in the Territory of Nebraska.

An Act to organize an institution for the insane of the army and navy, and of the District of Columbia, in said District.

An Act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same.

An Act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and other purposes.

An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June.

An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An Act for the construction of certain military roads in the Territory of Kansas.

An Act further to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the rates of postages in the United States, and for other purposes."

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution to modify or change the original of the Custom-House at New-Orleans. Approved December, 1854.

Resolution for the appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution. Approved Dec. 27, 1854.

Resolution providing for the engraving, lithographing, and publishing of drawings, maps, charts, or other papers for Congress. Approved Jan. 19, 1855.

Resolution relative to the construction of the laws for the allowance of additional compensation to the clerks in the Census Bureau. Approved Feb. 2, 1855.

Resolution respecting the Arctic Expedition commanded by Passed Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane. Approved Feb. 3, 1855.

Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of Lieutenant General by brevet, for eminent services. Approved Feb. 15, 1855.

Resolution accepting the sword of General Andrew Jackson, and returning the thanks of Congress to the family of the late General Robert Armstrong. Approved Feb. 26, 1855.

Resolution in relation to the New-Orleans Custom-House. Approved March 2, 1855.

Resolution explanatory of an act passed Aug. 4, 1854.

Resolution making appropriation for the purchase of territorial libraries.

Resolution making appropriation for the payment of those entitled to the benefits of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed March 30, 1855, voting extra compensation to pages, folders, and others.

Resolution explanatory of the Act giving compensation to Judges Woodbridge and Chipman.

PRIVATE BILLS.

An Act for the relief of Jacob McLellan. Approved Dec. 14, 1854.

An Act for the relief of Joseph M. Sigler, of Putnam county, Indiana. Approved Dec. 14, 1854.

An Act for the relief of Enoch S. Moore. Approved Dec. 15, 1854.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Ellis. Approved Dec. 19, 1854.

An Act for the relief of James S. Graham and Walker H. Finnall. Approved Dec. 21, 1854.

An Act allowing rations to Brigadier General John E. Wool. Approved Dec. 22, 1854.

An Act to change the name of the American built brig *Como* to that of *Jehossee*, and to grant her a new register. Approved Dec. 22, 1854.

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the schooner *Sarah*. Approved Dec. 22, 1854.

An Act supplemental to an Act therein mentioned. Approved Dec. 22, 1854.

An Act for the relief of James Butler. Approved Dec. 27, 1854.

An Act for the relief of Mary Rutherford, widow of Samuel Rutherford. Approved Dec. 27, 1854.

An Act authorizing the Washington Gas Light Company to increase the capital stock of said Company. Approved Jan. 3, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Herman Chittenden. Approved Jan. 3, 1855.

An Act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia. Approved Jan. 10, 1855.

An Act for the benefit of Charles J. Forster, acting Purser of the sloop-of-war *Falmouth*. Approved Jan. 12, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the heirs and representatives of Uriah Prewitt, deceased. Approved Jan. 12, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Butler. Approved Jan. 12, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Mrs. Ann W. Angus. Approved Jan. 12, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the representatives of Thomas D. Anderson, late Consul of the United States at Tripoli. Approved Jan. 12, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of James Erwin, of Arkansas, and others. Approved Jan. 12, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Francesca Comela. Approved Jan. 12, 1855.

An Act for the relief of William Duer. Approved Jan. 12, 1855.

An Act for the relief of C. E. Groneaux. Approved Jan. 12, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of Col. John Stone. Approved Jan. 12, 1855.

An Act for indemnifying Moses D. Hogan, for cattle destroyed by the Indians in 1849. Approved Jan. 19, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the administrator of Thomas Wishart. Approved Jan. 19, 1855.

An Act for the relief of David S. Sears. Approved Jan. 24, 1855.

An Act to authorize the issue of a register to the bark *Foundling*, of Boston. Approved Jan. 25, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the children and heirs of Major-General Baron De Kalb. Approved Jan. 25, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Sylvester Humphrey and the heirs of Alexander Humphrey, deceased. Approved Jan. 26, 1855.

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the bark *Martha*. Approved Jan. 26, 1855.

An Act for the relief of William Hankins. Approved Jan. 31, 1855.

An Act for the relief of James Wright, Jr., of the State of Tennessee. Approved Jan. 31, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Webb. Approved Jan. 31, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Frederick Vincent, administrator of James Le Caze, survivor of Le Caze and Mallett. Approved Jan. 31, 1855.

An Act to authorize the issue of a register to the bark *Colonist*, by the name of the "*Lily*." Approved Jan. 31, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Thomas Marston Taylor. Approved Feb. 5, 1855.

An Act to incorporate the St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia. Approved Feb. 6, 1855.

An Act to change the names of the American built vessels *J. H. Holmes* and *Franklin Pierce*. Approved Feb. 7, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Gerard. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the administrator of Oliver Lee, deceased. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Morse, of Essex, County of Chittenden, in the State of Tennessee. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act for the relief of John Stone. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Samuel A. Belden and Company. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act for the relief of George Bush, of Thurston County, Washington Territory. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act confirming a land claim to Elijah White, of the Territory of Washington. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act for the relief of E. J. M'Lane. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Catharine B. Arnold. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the West Feliciana Railroad, and the Georgia Railroad Banking Company. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the heirs-at-law of William Van Wart, deceased. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act to increase the pension of Patrick C. Miles. Approved Feb. 10, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Don B. Juan Domercq, a Spanish subject. Approved Feb. 12, 1855.

An Act to change the name of the schooner *Plantagenet* to that of *A. G. Brown*, and for other purposes. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Gilbert C. Russell. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Samuel McKnight, of the State of Kentucky. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of William Wallace, of the State of Indiana. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the widow and children of Ezra Chapman, deceased. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Lieutenant George H. Paige, of the United States Army. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act to provide a pension for Oliver Brown, of Chemung County, N. Y. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act to provide a pension for Edmund Mitchell, of Carroll County, in the State of Kentucky. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of John H. Hicks, of Indiana. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of John Brown, of New-Hampshire. Approved Feb. 14, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Abraham Ausman. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the heirs of Larkin Smith. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act granting bounty land to Cornelius Coffey. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Eleanor Hoople, of the Province of Canada. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of John Cole. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of George Lynch. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of George Elliott. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Lincoln Bates. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of William Gove. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of William Parker. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Polly Carver, widow and executrix of Nathan Carver, deceased. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Sydney P. Pool, of the State of Maine. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of George J. Ralston. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of John Putnam. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of William Case. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Zachariah Lawrence, of Ohio. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Medford County, of the State of Tennessee. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

An Act for the relief of William Hagerty. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Henry H. Marsh. Approved Feb. 21, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Rebecca Winn, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of Timothy Winn, deceased, late purser in the navy of the United States. Approved Feb. 21, 1855.

An Act authorizing the issue of a register to the Russian built ship *Alma*. Approved Feb. 21, 1855.

An Act to increase the pension of Anthony Walton Bayard, of Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania. Approved Feb. 24, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Mrs. Helen Mackay, administratrix of Lieut. Col. Aeneas Mackay, late a deputy quartermaster in the United States Army. Approved Feb. 28, 1855.

An Act granting bounty land to Susan Palmer. Approved Feb. 28, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Lot Davis. Approved Feb. 28, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the heirs of Brigadier General Richard B. Mason. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Charles W. Carroll. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Savage, deceased. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of John R. Bowes, agent in charge of the property of the United States at Michigan City, in the State of Indiana, and of Isaac S. Smith, of the city of Buffalo, New-York. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Searle & Company, for extra service rendered the Post-Office Department of the United States. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Captain William G. Howison. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Anna E. Cook. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of William G. Preston. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of William A. Christian. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the benefit of Philip B. Rice, deceased. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of the children and grand-children of Thomas Morris. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Charles H. Poinier. Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Amos Knapp. Approved March 3, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Peter Amey (colored man.) Approved March 2, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Henry S. Sanford. Approved March 3, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Parmelia Slavin, late the wife of John Blue, deceased. Approved March 3, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Geo. W. Torrence. Approved March 3, 1855.

An Act for the relief of Mrs. J. Josephine McClellan. Approved March 2, 1855.

Bill for the relief of Nancy Weatherford.

An Act for the relief of Madalena Van Ness, widow of Cornelius P. Van Ness, deceased.

An act for the relief of the widow of W. Irving, deceased.

An Act for the relief of James Holstin.

An Act for the relief of the legal representatives of William A. Christian.

An Act for the relief of Paul S. Ridgway, of Ohio.

An Act for the relief of Franklin Chase.

An Act for the relief of Ferdinand Clark.

An Act for the relief of Thomas S. J. Johnson, of the Territory of New Mexico.

An Act for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Fark, deceased.

An Act for the relief of Titian R. Peale.

An Act for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. Andrew Finley.

An Act for the relief of Jeptha L. Hemingen.

An Act for the relief of Stephen Lutz, of New-York.

An Act for the relief of Thomas C. Ramsey, Ananias G. Richardson, and James McLaughlin.

An Act granting a pension to James McCormick.

An Act to continue the pension of Frances E. Baden.

An Act for the relief of Jesse French, of Braintree, Massachusetts.

An Act for the relief of L. R. Lyon, and Dean S. Howard, of the State of New-York.

An Act for the relief of Mrs. Irene G. Gerritt.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of George M. Bentley, of the State of Indiana.

An Act for the relief of Andrew H. Patterson.

An Act granting a pension to Joseph McCormick.

PRIVATE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution for the relief of the children of Captain Thomas Porter, deceased. Approved Dec. 19, 1854.

Resolution for the settlement of the claim of Don Juan Jesus Vigil, of New-Mexico. Approved Dec. 19, 1854.

Resolution for the relief of Lieutenant J. C. Carter. Approved Feb. 13, 1855.

Resolution explanatory of the act giving compensation to Judges Woodbridge and Chipman. Approved Feb. 17, 1855.

Resolution in favor of William Monagan. Approved Feb. 24, 1855.

Resolution for the relief of Rebecca Hunter. Approved Feb. 26, 1855.

Resolution for the relief of Clark Mills.

Resolution for the final adjustment of the account of John D. Colmesnil.

Resolution explanatory of an Act entitled an Act for the relief of Abigail Stafford.

Resolution for the relief of John Dugan.

Resolution to pay what is due James Cooper to his administrator.

Resolution for the relief of James Hughes.

Resolution for the relief of Joel Henry Dyer.

Resolution for the relief of George W. McCerren.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Semi-Annual Commencement.

At the appointed hour (10½) yesterday morning the Exhibition Hall of Columbia College was filled to its utmost capacity with a highly respectable and expectant assemblage awaiting the opening of the Semi-annual Commencement. The benches placed in the centre of the Hall, together with the galleries, were filled with ladies. The students in their College costume made the scene somewhat grave and imposing, (for those black gowns are no doubt solemn habiliments,) though it was well enlivened by lively strains from Dodworth's Brass Band.

The ceremonies of the occasion were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Haight. Rev. Dr. King, President of the College presided, who announced that according to the programme and usages of the College the exercises of declamation would be proceeded with, commencing with the Freshman's class, which was represented by Messrs. Philip M. Lydig, Jr., and James K. Manly. The former selected as his subject for exercise, "Foreknowledge and Thought," which was delivered in a very logical manner, lacking, however, appropriate gesture, and due regard to proper emphasis and pause—which constitute the chief attributes of the orator. The latter gentleman is a very impressive speaker—he seemed to feel his subject, and make his hearers feel it too; his selection was "Virginia and Massachusetts." The composition was excellent, embracing some of the most prominent points of rhetorical excellence, and evidenced no small proficiency in *Belles Lettres*, on the part of the writer. The contest between the North and the South was reviewed, taking the Bay State, and the Old Dominion, as the arenas upon which the battle was to be fought. Allusion was made to the certain decline and downfall that followed disunion in the history of nations of ancient and modern times, and concluded by an appeal to the feelings of those, who would be unwilling to hear the expiring cry of liberty, to act harmoniously and in concert for the good of our common country.

The Sophomores were well represented by Messrs. Wm. H. Martin and Henry C. Riley. The one delivered a very beautiful essay on "The Influence of Education." The other an impassioned address on the "Character of Burr and Blennerhassett," which was much applauded. The calm, quiet, retirement of the exile in the bosom of the far West, without any ambitious longings to gratify, with all that a highly cultivated mind could desire to render that seclusion happy,—intruded upon by Burr—were well and graphically described.

Mr. Chas. N. Clark ably sustained the character of the Junior Class. "Unnamed heroes" formed the theme of Mr. Clark's declamatory effort. The speaker did full justice to his subject,—and would have captivated his audience were it not his delivery was somewhat too monotonous. The piece was an original, and possessed much excellence.

Messrs. Charles Du Costa and Oscar Smedberg, of the Seniors, pleased the audience much by their efforts. The former delivered a very fine piece on "Public Opinion as a Standard of Right"—the latter on the "Advantages of Polite Learning."

A new feature was presented at the exhibition of yesterday. A "Philolexian Orator," for the first time, was added to the number usually prescribed by the rules of the College, to take part in the exercises. Mr. John F. Walton was the gentleman selected for the occasion, and his subject, "Surgam" (I will arise.) The President, in announcing the orator, said that the honor was conferred on the Philolexian Society, as being one of those literary bodies connected with the College, of naming an orator for the occasion from among its members. The orator entered into a comprehensive view of the subject, which was the motto inscribed on the banner of the Society, glanced at its origin and object, enumerated some of the eminent men who were members of it. He concluded by saying that the word "Surgam" shall be the watchword of many a young, honest and yearning heart.

The speaker was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address.

The President announced that the distribution of the testimonials awarded at the late examinations would then ensue. Messrs. Smedberg, Clark, Maury and Baxter, were called and introduced in an appropriate and complimentary manner to the audience as the Seniors of the four classes, telling them, in words addressed to Cyrus, "Best of all in all things," was the maxim by which they should hold their honors.

The successful competitors for prizes and distinction, of the various classes, received the premiums awarded them, and were appropriately, and with high encomiums, introduced to the audience.

The President concluded the distribution by exhorting all the classes singly and collectively, to go on as they had begun, and their recompense would be honorable and enduring.

The exercises were concluded by benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. Haight.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The Case of Bartholomew Blanco.

The case of Bartholomew Blanco, charged with fitting out, in December, 1851, the bark *Millaudon* to engage in the Slave-trade on the Coast of Africa, was yesterday summed up before United States Commissioner Morton. Mr. John Anthon, on behalf of the accused, reviewed at length the evidence. He contended, first, that the complaint was defective, in that no overt act as against the accused was specially cited therein. As to the specifications set forth in respect to the fitting out and the cargo of the *Millaudon*, he contended that even had they been proven, they did not hold against his client, as at the time referred to he had no connection whatever with the vessel in question. The bill of sale to Stephen E. Glover, bearing date previous to the sailing of the ship, he alleged showed clearly a transfer of interest and responsibility from Mr. Blanco. But not granting such transfer, the evidence in the case he insisted proved nothing against the vessel up to the time of her arrival at the mouth of the Congo River. Her fitting out was legitimate—her cargo unexceptionable. Lieut. Page, after an examination of her papers and cargo, after she had arrived there, saw no ground for legal capture with the British cruisers as to what took place subsequent, and the carrying out of the compact entered into by those having charge of the *Millaudon*, they being all foreigners and subjects of other governments, the Counsel contended did not come within the jurisdiction of the United States Court. But although a compact was shown, no overt act appeared—an agreement was not punishable. Relative to the orders given by Mr. Blanco to sundry parties for payment of certain moneys for their services on the Coast of Africa as connected with the Slave trade, he contended there was nothing very strange in it. The party drawing declared that the moneys would be repaid by a house in Cuba, and each party knew that Mr. Blanco was aware of the standing and credit of such house. [illegible] proved nothing. But he was willing to submit the entire case as substantiating the innocence of Mr. Blanco, on the statement sworn to by Mr. Glover, that he owned the *Millaudon*—that he got out her clearance papers and was the responsible party in the premises.

Mr. McKeon, United States District Attorney, replied very ably. [illegible] the mouth of the Congo River, 2,000 miles away. And an adding important the proof, when seized by the British cruiser *Linnet*, in a barracoon on shore are found [illegible] would accept them in part, is a virtual acceptance of the whole. [illegible]

The Commissioner stated he would reserve his decision.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Monday, March 5.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry persons to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds; of sundry parties for reduction of tax; of 1st Division Washington Continental Guard for use of rooms for armory and drill.

HYDRANT COMPANIES.

Resolution by Alderman Howard, of the Board of Engineers and forty-nine firemen of Engine Companies, adverse to the disbanding of Hydrant Companies. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

NIGHT SOIL.

Resolution to advertise for proposals to remove the night soil.

Alderman Ely moved an additional resolution, which was carried, that no contracts be consummated until the specifications be first subjected to the Board.

On the question of reference a discussion arose and promised to be prolonged *in sæcula sæculorum*, when the gas suddenly gave out. The Board, with wisest determination, resolving to do nothing in the dark, after voting reference of the subject matter in dispute to Committee on Ordinance, adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen....Monday, March 5.

The President, D. D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented and duly referred to appropriate Committees:

For a sewer in Seventh-street, from Avenue D to East River.

ARMORY FOR THE MILITIA.

For an Armory. This petition was from the officers and privates of the Seventh Regiment National Guard. The petitioners allege that there is no suitable place in New-York to drill a Regiment.

To have East Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Madison-avenues, flagged.

For the removal of the [illegible] and lamps from the upper space fronting the City Hall.

For the appointment of Hay Inspectors.

For widening Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth-streets.

Of the Managers of the "Wilson Industrial School," for aid. They desired a donation to enable them to meet the crisis which the season has brought on.

For grading and flagging sidewalks, and fencing lots on the north side of Nineteenth-street, between First and Second-avenues.

Of merchants against removing Fulton Fish Market.

For alteration of the present grade of Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third-avenues.

For filling sunken lots between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth-streets, Lexington-avenue.

For the grading of Fifty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues.

For the grading of Forty-fourth-street from Third-avenue to First-avenue.

For a sewer in Third-avenue from Eighty-sixth-street to connect with the sewer in Seventy-ninth-street.

Of the New-York City Insurance Company for a remission of taxes.

For the fencing of vacant lots in Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues.

To pave Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth-streets with square block pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were presented and referred:

To remove obstructions between piers Nos. 34 and 35, East River.

To fence vacant lots corner of Front and Gouverneur-streets.

To fence vacant lot between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

GAS COMPANIES.

In relation to special legislation relative to Gas Companies:

Whereas, One or more of the Gas Companies of this City are now applying at Albany for further special privileges; and,

Whereas, With the power of monopoly at present possessed by them, additional rights are by no means [illegible]; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senators and Assemblymen from this City be, and they are hereby, requested to examine, scrutinize and oppose all further legislation in favor of either of said Companies, unless ample provision is therein made for the protection of the City and our fellow-citizens against imposition, extortion and oppression.

To flag sidewalk on the east side of First-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-streets.

To remove incumbrances at the foot of Jackson and Gouverneur-streets.

To remove sunken lots in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth-streets.

To fill sunken lots bounded by the Third and Lexington-avenues, and Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth-streets.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

A communication was received from the Mayor of New-York, inclosing a Memorial asking appropriations for the aid and encouragement of *Ragged Schools*. The Mayor expressed his warm desire that the necessitous condition of these Schools might be relieved by the prompt action of the Board.

FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Several communications were received from the *Commissioner of Repairs* and Supplies relating to various estimates for constructing engine-houses, market-houses, sheds, fences, &c.

PAY FOR REPORTERS.

Councilman Clancey offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $250 be, and hereby is appropriated to the reporter of the New-York Daily Times, also a like sum to the reporter of the New-York *Herald*, also a like sum to the reporter of the New-York *Tribune*, in consideration of services rendered to the community by the above parties in ably reporting the proceedings of the Common Council.

There was some discussion on this resolution, as to whether it should be referred to the Committee on Finance or Committee of the Whole. The Board, however, were almost unanimously disposed to regard the resolution itself with great favor. After some debate, it was referred to the Committee on the Whole.

After this action, the Board adjourned.

Robbery at the Union Hotel.

A few nights ago, two gentlemanly looking individuals entered the Union Hotel, in Hudson-street, and inquired for lodgings for the night. The rooms were shown the guests, and they went to bed, as the landlord supposed. But what was his surprise to find in the morning that his lodgers were gone before the break of day, without even paying their bill, or acquainting any one of the fact. Upon making inquiries a number of porte monnaies were found to be missing, and property belonging to the boarders, valued in all at $150. The room of a Mr. Chatterton was entered, and a wallet, containing $45, extracted from his pantaloons pocket.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

The number of liquor places reported as selling last Sunday, shows a great decrease. Without including the Fourth Ward, the total is only 7; as follows: Third Ward, 1; Seventh Ward, 2; Ninth Ward, 1; Tenth Ward, 2; Fifteenth Ward, 1.

In the Fourth Ward, where the Mayor has not the power of revoking licenses, 14 dram shops were reported as open.

A Female Pickpocket.

A woman named Catharine Reardon was brought before Justice Osborne by Officer Wm. C. Anderson, to answer a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of a lady in Washington Market. Catharine had her hand in the lady's pocket (in which was a porte-monnaie containing a dollar and upwards) when detected. She was committed in default of $300 to answer, and was taken from the Mayor's Office vowing vengeance loud and deep on the officer.

Violation of the Hack Law.

James McPherson lodged a complaint with the First Marshal, Mr. Stephens, against Thomas Donohoe and Edward Brophy for violation of the hack ordinance,—having seen the parties on Saturday morning soliciting work as hack drivers at Piers Nos. 2 and 3, North River, contrary to law. They were fined $1 each.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

United States District Court.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, [illegible]

Superior Court.—Nos. 375, 133, 300, 306, [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Letter of George Law, of New-York, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and [illegible]

New-York, Feb. 26, 1855.

Gentlemen: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address me on the 24 instant. From my early manhood I have been principally engaged in the occupations and avocations of private life, though at times, however, in the opinion of many having a very important bearing upon the interests and progress of this great country. During that period of time I have paid no more attention to, nor taken no further interest in the affairs of the republic than what a good citizen and lover of his country takes by putting quietly his vote into the ballot box. I was, therefore, startled in a considerable degree from my quiet mode of life by the reception of a very important letter dated at Harrisburg, signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, several Senators and other members of the Legislature, [illegible] of a leading political character in reference to the present state of public affairs, and the future action of the American people. The honor and the compliment conveyed by having received a letter from such a high quarter, asking for my humble opinion on the present crisis of our land, are quite sufficient to satisfy my ambition [illegible]

We have arrived at a very important crisis in the history of this Republic. Parties, principles and men—statesmen and politicians, all seem to be in a rapid state of decomposition, transition and reconstruction. Indeed, the same aspect of confusion and discord in the public affairs and public parties which afflict this country, seems to be a common disorder or epidemic over the whole earth. Europe is laboring in the same condition. What is it? It is the close of one great cycle of revolution and the beginning of another in the world's civilization. Even Asia, that mysterious country, with which [illegible] is filled with confusion, war, disorder and revolutions. Happily, however, for this country, we are possessed of too much religion, intelligence and common sense to cut each other's throats, in order to settle differences in religious questions or politics. By our firesides we form our opinion of what is necessary to be done, settle upon common principles, organize into parties, and go quietly to the ballot box, and there determine, like practical men and civilized beings, every knotty question of the day.

From the first gun of the Revolution down to the present day, the people of the United States have passed through three terms of political existence, all allied to each other in general character, but differing in practical results. The great revolutionary period ended with the establishment of the Union, the formation of the Constitution in 1787, and the dignified retirement of Washington from office with all the honor that the American people could confer upon him—their gratitude and affection. The second period of our political history, beginning with the establishment of the Republican party under the auspices of Jefferson and Madison, along with the great and leading statesmen of their age, ended with the close of Mr. Monroe's Administration. During that era, great questions of foreign and domestic policy were settled. The third period began with the election of Gen. Jackson, and closed with the settlement of many important political issues during his Administration. The contests of the Democratic and Whig parties, now closing in the degeneracy and confusion of all parties, creates the necessity for some new party growing out of the state of the times, in order to renovate and refresh the country and the age. The distinguished men of each of these three periods have passed away, but the recollections of their services to the country still exist. The most recent of our great statesmen—Calhoun, Clay and Webster, with some of their contemporaries—have left society [illegible]

[illegible]

One of the most dangerous evils which has grown out of the degeneracy of the old parties is that of sectional agitation. Sectional agitation is the great danger that threatens the American Republic. It is the weak [illegible] the Union. [illegible]

[illegible]

This country was originally founded by emigration from the Old World. The revolutions and conquests and persecutions of the sixteenth century drove the first settlers from their homes in the Old World to seek civil and religious freedom in the wilds of the New. The Puritans who landed on Plymouth Rock—the Lutherans who settled on Manhattan Island—the Catholics who sought an asylum on the shores of the Chesapeake bay—the Cavaliers who landed on James river, Virginia, and the Huguenots at Charleston, South Carolina—were all pilgrims forced by the same persecutions and revolutions from the Old World, to seek a home in the New, for the exercise and enjoyment of political rights and freedom regulated by morality and religion. In leaving the Old World and their old homes, they left the prejudices and passions of that land, and brought with them to this new clime only the ideas and principles to which that great revolutionary age gave birth. From their first landing a new society and a new civilization took deep root in the land, and gave rise to the revolution of the last century, tending in the establishment of our present republic. We then became a country and a polity of a new growth, which may be fitly called American in every sense of the term.

In constructing the present Constitution, the framers of that great instrument, remembering the origin of their ancestors, left a memorial of their sympathy for all the oppressed in the Old World, by authorizing Congress to pass naturalization laws of a liberal and generous tendency. But while inserting such a generous provision in the Constitution as would admit, on brief periods of probation, the oppressed of other countries to the privileges of this land, it was expected and believed that all emigrants thereafter admitted would follow the example of the first pilgrims by abandoning the prejudices and passions of the Old World, and becoming merged in the great body of the new American civilization. [illegible]

[illegible]

In this important point of reform there have been strong manifestations of late in different parts of the country. [illegible]

[illegible] after a brief struggle, overwhelmed by the corrupt politicians and the concentrated exertions of the two opposing [illegible]. But the evils of that time and the necessity of reform have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, until the American heart can stand no longer [illegible] their country dishonored and disgraced by the corrupt and demoralizing spoils system [illegible]. During the last year the American people have been waking from a deep sleep. They are bursting [illegible] bands and in every quarter the [illegible] with which noble intellects and free minds were bound, and no doubt [illegible] revolution has advanced, that it will end in as glorious a triumph as that set in motion by the Declaration of Independence itself.

This great movement, has done my heart good, and it will spread the same sentiment throughout the country, to see the noble old State of Pennsylvania taking one of the first great steps toward a consummation of that revolution to which American sentiment and American patriotism points so clearly. In the old Revolution, your noble State, marching under the command of the immortal Washington, rallied under the mottos of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." The same sentiment, I have no doubt, will animate your present struggle, until victory is proclaimed from the [illegible] of the Susquehanna to the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific. I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE LAW.

To the Honorable Henry K. Strong, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Penn.;

And the Honorable William A. Crab, John Ferguson, John W. Killinger, John Hendricks, Senators.

Alexander McConnell, John J. Muse, George S. King, C. S. Eyster, E. G. Waterhouse, S. J. Krepps, Samuel R. Page, Members of the House of Representatives.

And many others.

Letter of the Mayor to the Lieutenant Governor.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was forwarded yesterday to the Lieutenant Governor by Mayor Wood:

Mayor's Office, New-York, March 5, 1855.

To the Lieut. Governor of the State of New-York:

Dear Sir: In the first message submitted by me to the Common Council of this City, I animadverted upon the continual application of interested parties to the Legislature for the passage of laws affecting our public interests.

In your position, and with your experience in either branch of the Legislature, it is impossible that this practice has not attracted your notice, and, of course, received your condemnation. Believing you will appreciate the motives which govern me, in offering views upon matters of legislation, when this City is interested, I take the liberty of expressing hostility to the bill now before the Assembly for the alteration of our police system, which is one of a series of measures now proposed, having their origin in personal interest, rather than public advantage. It would be derelict in me, if, from any cause, I permitted this proposition to succeed, without raising a warning voice against it.

Having assumed the office of Mayor with a determination to discharge its duties with a single eye to the public interests, it is impossible for me to remain indifferent to a proposition which, if passed, will strike the deathblow to all my efforts, however feeble, to remove the shocking evils which have grown out of past misgovernment. Though opposed to granting special acts for the benefit of individuals or classes, I am willing to yield almost everything before giving up the only safeguard we possess for the preservation of the peace and the property and the lives of our people. Give up all, but give us the police. The police, as now organized under its present system, is efficient. As a whole, it not only seconds my efforts, but it has been the main instrument by which nearly every reform projected by me has been carried through. The closing of the liquor shops on the Sabbath has been principally produced by the vigilance of the police in obedience to my orders. To fully comprehend the results of this triumph over one of the greatest sources of vice and crime in this City, it is only necessary to refer to the number of arrests on the Sabbath in 1854 as compared with the arrests on the same day thus far in 1855.

The following tabular statement, from official records, is reliable:

ARRESTS ON SUNDAYS, 1854.

January	1	200	July	2	169
"	8	68	"	9	150
"	15	93	"	16	143
"	22	88	"	23	135
"	29	70	"	30	117
February	5	131	August	6	164
"	12	131	"	13	149
"	19	112	"	20	184
"	26	77	"	27	128
March	5	97	September	3	160
"	12	140	"	10	119
"	19	106	"	17	126
"	26	116	"	24	146
April	2	76	October	1	95
"	9	113	"	8	129
"	16	71	"	15	128
"	23	124	"	22	130
"	30	133	"	29	118
May	7	142	November	5	105
"	14	136	"	12	86
"	21	136	"	19	123
"	28	131	"	26	110
June	4	160	December	3	71
"	11	130	"	10	67
"	18	130	"	17	103
"	25	141	"	24	78
			"	31	113

ARRESTS ON SUNDAYS, 1855.

January	7	35	February	4	38
"	14	39	"	11	35
"	21	40	"	18	69
"	28	41	"	25	47

By this it will appear that in the first eight Sabbaths of 1854 the arrests were 875 as against 333 for the same period in 1855. To appreciate this decrease under my administration, the increased vigilance and activity of the Police must be considered. If with the lax discipline existing in January and February, 1854, there were arrested on the Sundays in those months 875 offenders, what would there have been under the new regulations and more stringent administration now existing? But if from any supposed cause other reasons can be found than the closing of the public houses for so great a difference between the two years, refer to the eight Sundays immediately preceding the commencement of my term, and it will be seen that the arrests were [illegible] November and December 1854, and only as before stated, for the two following months, January and February, 1855. Comment on these figures is unnecessary. The obvious deductions are that the abolition of liquor selling on Sunday, together with the present improved condition of the Police, are productive of morality and destructive to disorder, vice and crime, and these results have been mainly effected through the extreme devotion of the Police to my orders, and this devotion to my orders is the consequence of its present discipline, [illegible]

Other similar reforms have been effected in the same manner [illegible] is sufficient to show conclusively that the police, as now organized and controlled, is rapidly improving, and will soon become second to no similar corps in the world which is not directly under military rule. This improvement has been accomplished under the present system, which, though not perfect, is far preferable to that now before the Legislature.

That bill proposes that there shall be elected by the people four Commissioners of Police, who, with the Mayor, ex officio, shall constitute a Board to sit daily in a room to be provided by the Common Council, and, of course, at an hour when the Mayor cannot be present, and who shall, through a President to be selected by themselves, from their own number, have full and unrestricted control over the whole department, even to the issuing of orders, [illegible]

[illegible]

So far, I have made myself useful in the office of Mayor, by succeeding in removing many evils, and in the introduction of reforms of great benefit, [illegible]

[illegible]

Pass this bill, and liquor shops will soon be again opened on Sunday, and all the other evils which have so long affected us, and from which we are now happily being relieved, will soon be renewed, and render this great and beautiful City a disgrace to the American name.

When this comes, the people must find some other occupant for the Mayoralty chair. I shall cease to hold it when deprived of the means to carry out the reforms which I have begun, and, so far, have been successful in accomplishing.

My personal objections herein, have been founded upon a fair discussion of the subject, and not in any [illegible]

I ask your interposition in defeating a measure fraught with evil to this community, in whose welfare and prosperity you have so long taken so active and influential part. I am very truly yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

When Did Sir Wm. Johnson Die?—The Bar of Columbia County.

Manlius, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In correcting a passage contained in the highly interesting historical notice of the venerable Daniel Cady on his retirement from the bench, published in a recent number of your paper, I ought, perhaps, first to refer to the entire omission, by the author of that admirable sketch, in his enumeration of the most eminent lawyers of Columbia County, of one, a native of that County, who, at the early age of twenty-five was appointed sole reviser of the Colonial Statutes, his work covering a period of eighty years legislation;—of one who "attended the Courts of Westminster Hall in the early part of his life, and witnessed the displays of genius, learning and eloquence of Lord Mansfield, and other illustrious sages of the English law;"—of one whose highest delight it was to impart to others legal and other instruction from his own rich store of varied knowledge without reference to compensation; and who, at the age of eighty-two, had several law students, having, at different times, in his own office at Kinderhook, educated for the bar nearly one hundred young men, who afterwards became some of the most eminent lawyers in the State;—of one who held a commanding position at the bar (although less public in the latter part of his life by reason of blindness,) from 1780 to 1832;—of one, who, according to Ambrose Spencer, "was for many years" (I might say for half a century) "the *father* of the bar of Columbia County;"—of one, in short, on whom Chancellor Kent pronounced the beautiful obituary eulogium: "Peter Van Schaack was distinguished for classical scholarship, for purity and elegance of taste, and for profound knowledge of the English common law. It may be said of him, with perfect truth, that he was the model of a lawyer, of a scholar and of a gentleman."

But the particular object of this communication, Mr. Editor, is to notice the following statement concerning Sir William Johnson, contained in the interesting communication signed "H. B. S.":

"On a pleasant day in the month of April, 1775, Sir William had been holding a kind of Court at Johnstown. In the evening, news arrived of the battle of Lexington. Sir William was greatly agitated; he retired to bed at the Hall and died during the night in an apoplectic fit. So says the tradition of the neighborhood."

I do not question the statement that there is such a tradition in the neighborhood, but that it is not a reliable tradition is shown by the fact that Sir William Johnson died in July, 1774, nine months before the collision at Lexington. His death, therefore, could not have been hastened by any agitation occasioned by the news of that event.

That I am correct in regard to the time of his death is proven (1) by a letter written by Peter Van Schaack in 1774, in which he refers to a recent visit to Johnstown, and says, "I left the Hall last evening, where everything wears the face of sorrow for the irreparable loss of that great and good man, Sir William Johnson;" (2) by a letter addressed to Mr. Van Schaack, and dated "Detroit, 20th August, 1774," which contains this passage: "Sir William Johnson's death has happened at a very critical time with regard to Indian affairs;" (3) by the contemporaneous newspaper accounts of August, 1774, which give the particulars in relation to the funeral of Sir William Johnson, which was remarkable from the fact that it was attended by upwards of two thousand persons.

It is true that a Court was sitting on the day of Sir William's death, in the Court-house erected by him at Johnstown. Hon. Thomas Jones, a Judge of the Supreme Court, held that Court. Sir William may have attended it, but his time was probably otherwise occupied. A grand Indian Council, consisting of the Sachems of the Six Nations was held at Johnson Hall on the day of his death. Sir William opened the treaty about 10 in the morning. He made a long speech, pronounced with all the spirit, activity and energy of the Indians. He was heard with great attention. When he had ended, he retired to his chamber—drank some wine and water—sat himself down in an elbow chair, leaned his head against the back of it and expired without a groan.

I am, respectfully yours,

H. C. VAN SCHAACK.

Special Legislation at Albany.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the above heading I find an article in the *Herald* of yesterday undoubtedly written or instigated by men at present engaged in the ice monopoly, and men who lately met in secret conclave, and privately agreed, it is said, to place the scale of prices for ice at 30 cents per 100 pounds, far above the prices which the people have been in the habit of paying. These men are at present enjoying one of the greatest monopolies in the City of New-York and the chartering of this Company will have a tendency to do away with this monopoly.

There is a combination of men in this City who are determined to maintain this monopoly at all hazards, and every private individual who embarks in this enterprise for his own benefit and for the benefit of the public at the same time, is either "bought off" or silenced by being allowed to become a shareholder in some of the present Companies. The objects to be obtained by the formation of this chartered Company are:

Firstly—To place the shares of stock at a regular rate of ten dollars per share, thus allowing every consumer to become a stockholder.

Secondly—To fix an average price to the article of ice, at a nominal advance upon the cost of producing. Thus reducing the excessive charges upon this article by those at present monopolizing the business.

Thirdly—To get an associated Company chartered by the Legislature, for mutual protection, and a Company of so many shareholders, each holding such small amounts of stock that they cannot be bought up. In the present Companies, the stock is all held by a few individuals; they, having the controlling of the trade in that article, regulate their own prices.

The formation of this Company cannot, as the opposition claim, create a monopoly. It will only have a tendency to create a healthy competition in the business, and thus benefit the mass of consumers. The great reason why this bill is so strenuously opposed, is because it effects and destroys monopoly, also why this opposition [illegible]

The bill recently introduced, and passed the House by vote of 83 to 11, to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Ice Company, undoubtedly conflicts with individual interests. This is the secret of the malicious opposition to the bill by present ice dealers.

On the evening of March 2, the opposition called a meeting in secret of the Ice Dealers in this City and Brooklyn, at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, for the purpose of concocting measures to defeat this bill, which resulted in the most completed failure.

It is not improbable that the men engaged in getting up this paltry affair and employed by the Ice Dealers' League, to *defeat* the chartering of this Company and thus deprive the public of obtaining this necessary article at cheaper rates, have offered for pecuniary compensation to leave their present employers and advocate the passage of this bill.

The article in the *Herald* is characteristic of that sheet, and of the weakness who lend themselves for "filthy lucre" to advocate any measure whether for Public Benefit or not. The whole article is a scurrilous slander upon the New-York Legislature.

A. CONSUMER.

E. H. Chapin's sermon on *The Widow's Mite*, replete with directions to do good, for its own worth, might have been listened to by some one ready and willing to aid a widow in her efforts to support herself [illegible] from a responsible person. If there is such a one willing to save a lady from poverty, please address E. G. O., Times office.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

Monday, March 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, at $6 50 for Pearls, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Pots, ♥ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—A sale of 1,800 lbs. American Yellow was effected, at about previous prices.

COFFEE—The light stock in market checks transactions, but gives greater confidence to owners. The day's sales include 400 bags Java on private terms; 300 Rio at [illegible], and small lots of St. Domingo at [illegible] ♥ lb.

COTTON—The demand is limited, and though the supply is a very moderate one, prices are barely sustained. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
Middling Fair	9¾	10	10¼	10¾
Fair	10	10¼	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to arrive in small quantities, while with a reduced supply and good inquiry, especially for the home trade, prices are firmer and on the advance. Medium grades are the most needed—these command full rates. The day's transactions include 5,300 bbls. We append a revised list of quotations:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @10 50
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Towards the close, but few, if any, holders were inclined to sell at our inside figures; these being considered below the market value. Canadian is active and buoyant,—sales having been made of 2,400 bbls. superfine at $9 25@$10 37½, free, ♥ bbl. The bulk of the sales were at from $9 50@$10 25, including extra at the latter rate, ♥ bbl. A fair proportion of this amount was taken for home use. Southern is briskly sought after, and as the receipts are inadequate to the wants of buyers, prices favor factors. 2,300 bbls. were taken, to-day, at $9 87½@$10 50 for mixed to favorite; and $[illegible] fancy and extra, ♥ bbl. Gallego and Haxall extra brands are scarce and worth $11 ♥ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly dealt in at $3 25@$3 87½ ♥ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is rather more in request at [illegible] ♥ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid at [illegible] of this article offering.

GRAIN—Wheat—The market is nearly bare of this article; and as parties disagree about prices, transactions are impeded. Rye is rare and worth $1 [illegible] ♥ bushel, at which rates some 500 bushels changed hands to-day. Barley is inactive and nominal. Oats are in moderate supply and good demand, at [illegible] for State and Western; [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] for Jersey ♥ bushel. Corn is plentier, and though it is actively inquired for, especially for shipment, prices have a downward tenor. The day's sales add up 75,000 bushels at [illegible] for white do.; 97c. for Jersey yellow, and 97c. [illegible] for Southern yellow, ♥ bushel.

HAY—River is in better supply and limited demand, at [illegible] for shipment, and [illegible] for home use, ♥ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were taken [illegible] last year's crop at 18c.@23c. ♥ lb. The stock is reduced, but owners are [illegible]

IRON—Scotch Pig is attracting less attention, at [illegible] usual terms, ♥ ton. Other kinds have not varied.

LATHS—The scarcity of these checks sales. Eastern are nominally held at $2, cash, ♥ thousand.

LEAD—The market is inactive, but with a limited quantity offering, prices are well maintained.

LIME—Rockland is dull and heavy at [illegible] for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ♥ bbl.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is less abundant, and in demand, with sales of 300 bbls. at [illegible] ♥ gallon. Nothing doing in other kinds worthy of notice.

NAVAL STORES—No further movement of importance is reported in [illegible] Turpentine—prices of all which remain about the same as last quoted. 1,500 bbls. Rosin were purchased, the greater part being common, at $1 [illegible] ♥ bbl. delivered.

OILS—We have heard of nothing new in Whale, Sperm or Olive. There is a fair [illegible] Linseed, and this now sells, in lots from store, at [illegible] ♥ gallon, which rates are likewise claimed for large parcels, but without success. Lard Oil is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer, the day's sales comprising about 1,800 bbls., at [illegible] for old Mess, and $14 for new Prime, [illegible] for new Mess, [illegible] for Western Prime Mess, and [illegible] for City do. ♥ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unaltered. Cut Meats are in good demand at former prices, sales having been made of 270 pkgs. at [illegible] for Hams and [illegible] for Shoulders. [illegible] request at, according to quality, from [illegible] ♥ lb. [illegible] sales amounting to about 900 bbls. and tierces [illegible] ♥ lb. Beef is in fair demand and firm, [illegible] Country Prime, [illegible] for Country Mess, [illegible] for Repacked do. [illegible] bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at [illegible] ♥ tierce. [illegible] bbl. Butter is freely taken at 15c.@23c. for Ohio, 20c.@ [illegible] for State Dairy, and 30c. [illegible] for Orange County ♥ lb. Cheese is in demand at 11c.@12½c. ♥ lb.

RICE—[illegible] quoted, to-day, at $4 50@$5 ♥ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile purchased at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—Are not very active, but rule firm, with sales of 250 hhds. [illegible]

TALLOW—Some 13,000 lbs. prime realized 12c. ♥ lb.

WHISKY—Is not so salable and is less abundant. There were 250 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison procured to-day within a range of [illegible] cash and short credit, ♥ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was not much activity in this line to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton, part [illegible]; 3,500 bushels Corn, mostly at 9d. in bags; 200 boxes Bacon, at 17s.6d.; 400 pkgs. Lard at [illegible], 18 bales Rags at 13s.6d. nominal, and small lots of Pork at [illegible]. [illegible] were taken 500 bbls. Crude Turpentine at 2s.6d. ♥ 280 lbs.; 300 bbls. Flour on private terms. [illegible] for this is said to be [illegible], with small parcels of provisions at [illegible]. For other ports nothing new transpired. The latest charters [illegible] to load with Sugar, &c., at Havana, for Cowes and a market, at [illegible] and another to [illegible] New-York, at 30c. ♥ [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. [illegible] ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—The pupils limited to [illegible], are prepared for the University or any practical pursuit. Terms, $[illegible] per annum, for board and instruction in all [illegible] the modern languages, music and drawing. For particulars and further information address the Principal at Newburgh. References: Rev. Dr. Brown, [illegible] Esq., Newburg; N. P. Willis, Esq., Idlewild; [illegible] the Erie Railroad Company; G. E. Kunhardt, Esq., Messrs. Clapp & Jay, Dr. J. F. Gray, and [illegible] Professor Robinson, Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—[illegible] Mrs. HOWLAND and daughter (from Charleston, S. C.) [illegible] studies will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and [illegible] is prepared to furnish a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

THIS WEEK'S TERMS REDUCED ONE-HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Writing and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., N. Y. Ladies' Writing Class, at [illegible] daily, excepting Saturdays. Gentlemen's Classes, at [illegible] and 3 P. M., and 6 o'clock P. M., daily. [illegible] including Stationery. Private Instruction, $15, for 12 or $20, for 20 lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate desk. Book-keeping—terms reduced this week from $20 to $12 50.

FRENCH SPOKEN VERY SOON.—By private lessons, in evening class; in private, private lessons by M. DEBARRAULT, formerly editor of an important paper in France, and who has taught his native language in New-York for more than one year with great success. Terms moderate. No. [illegible] Broadway, second floor. Call from 9 to 11 A. M.; from 3 to 4 P. M.

LADIES' WRITING LESSONS—HALF PRICE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] will form private classes for Ladies this week at half price. The system is easily learned and gives to each pupil that beautiful English or American style used by the first families. It is adopted by the "Packer Collegiate Institute."

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on [illegible]. [illegible] in each of the two departments. The training [illegible] thorough, systematic and [illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 26 [illegible], on Washington-square. Entrance No. 165 [illegible] CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

A DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and [illegible] WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS [illegible] THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy [illegible] sent by post.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., New-York, near Broadway, and only a few steps from the principal Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Accommodations GOOD. [illegible] DAY. J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

REMOVALS.

R[illegible] removed his place of business to No. 75 [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1855.

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

One Hundred and Twenty Millions for Cuba!

The OSTEND SECRET CONFERENCE of American Ministers Plenipotentiary in Europe is out. We give this morning, on our first page, in a special telegraphic dispatch from Washington, not the key to the result of this extraordinary meeting under instructions, but the result itself. This is in the form of a joint dispatch from Mr. BUCHANAN, our British Envoy; Mr. MASON, Minister to France; and Mr. SOULE, late Minister to Spain, to the Secretary of State, dated from Aix la Chapelle, 18th October last. It has exclusive reference to *the acquisition of the Island of Cuba*. The question is considered in all its bearings—the price suggested—the splendor of the acquisition to the United States treated of—the uses to be made of the money by Spain enlarged upon—the early necessity for disposing of the Island, and the importance of arresting agitation referred to; and, finally, the forcible means by which the glittering prize is to become ours, if a sale be refused by Spain, boldly avowed. The document is comprehensive in argument, and sufficiently so, for all practical purposes, in detail. It recommends no half-way measures. Peaceable purchase, on honorable terms, at a round and munificent sum, is the primary suggestion. Resistance to the interference of all other Powers, and a determined assertion of our right to the Island, from geographical position and contiguity, at any cost, whenever it is found necessary to the internal peace and existence of our cherished Union, are next recommended. The Africanization of the Island, placing it in position with St. Domingo, not to be tolerated. And then our difficulties with Spain on the *Black Warrior* affair; the filibustering spirit of our people, and the discontent of the Cubans themselves with a Vice-Regal Government, at once odious and oppressive, are pointed at as sure precursors of the annexation of a territory promising as brilliant and important results to the Union as the Florida Treaty.

But what of the price? The document was a confidential one. It and other papers of the Ostend Conference were called for by Congress, if not inconsistent with the interests and pending negotiations of the Government. The Administration communicated these papers under certain restrictions, or with certain blanks in the context. The first and most important hiatus is the price to be paid for Cuba. The maximum price which Spain ought to accept, and which it is her interest, on every consideration of the internal improvements which the means thus put at her disposal would afford; of the settlement of her Public Debt, and of the comparatively small nett income, if any, now derived from the Vice-Regal Administration of her distant Colony, to accept. But in the course of the argument, and in the text from which our special dispatch this morning is derived, there is afforded a key to this price. Perhaps where the words "forty thousand"—MILLION evidently intended—occur, in treating of one-third the money which might be devoted to the payment of the Public Debt of Spain, there should have been a second blank. We are not at liberty to know how this *should* be. The reserve of *forty* to the Public Debt, after applying two-thirds of the whole sum to the railways and other improvements of Spain, points, according to our arithmetic, to *One hundred and Twenty Millions of Dollars* as the proposed cost to the United States, by quiet purchase, of the Island of Cuba! The cost, by the alternative of force, is not to be reckoned. "Self-protection" and "self-respect," we are given to understand, should forbid such a calculation.

Preceding this important official letter, our Washington dispatch affords a brief synopsis of the correspondence between the State Department and Mr. SOULE, running back to July, 1853. Mr. SOULE writes in much the same vein that is adopted in the triple note from Aix la Chapelle, and all about Cuba. The Secretary, on the other hand, is more wary of consequences and cautious of committal; the abler diplomatist of the two, and unwilling to act without a careful survey of the whole ground. It was this sort of statesmanlike prudence, no doubt, sustained through an entire year's "octavo" correspondence, that finally wrought up the fiery temper of our Franco-American at the Court of Madrid to the pitch of resignation.

Bound to Start Him.

MR. SOULE must have a good deal to tell if once his lips could be unsealed. A very large experience he must have gained on his [illegible]. Is there no way to open his mouth? Shall Philadelphians have no benefit of his words? Is there no method to direct his lightnings upon the head of the President—no method to loosen his thunder upon Secretary MARCY? We hear that S. DE GOICOURIA, of the Junta of this City, goes on to-day to Washington, instructed to thank him and to invite him to accept a public demonstration here. If the Minister declines the demonstration, still he must say something when the thanks are tendered, and we doubt not the secrets he hides in his breast will be forthcoming at an early date.

Foreign Paupers.

Mayor WOOD's letter on the subject of Foreign Pauperism should be the incentive on the part of the public press to a constant agitation of this vitally important subject. This able letter (by the way) clearly shows the masterly aptitude on the part of His Honor to grapple with large difficulties as well as trivial, and we regret that his compeer is not at this moment at the head of the affairs of our country. Mayor WOOD very naturally and feelingly regrets the action of the Courts on this subject. But we apprehend that upon reflection he cannot censure their decisions, which simply proclaim that legislation is at fault here. Indeed, the difficulty lies far behind, and finds its origin in the fact which has so often been deplored and so often discussed as one of the difficult problems of humanity—the terrible and utter thriftlessness of two-thirds of the human race. It is a conceded fact that one-third of humanity support the remainder. Thus where indolence rules by a two-thirds majority, how can it be otherwise than that degradation and imbecility and all the accompaniments of misery keep the world in bondage; that oppression causes sweet liberty to hide her face and sympathy deplores the wretchedness which seems to be incurable! The only solution to the problem seems to us to be in the fundamental principle that Government should have clearly conceded to it the right to employ forcibly the labor of the healthy dependent poor. The sturdy beggar should be *compelled* to work, and his earnings held in trust to support his helpless family, as well as his unfortunate brother, whose poverty is unavoidable. We are informed that almost daily sturdy vagrants, as well as those unfortunate daughters of misery whose frailty works pestilence throughout the moral atmosphere of our cities, transport themselves to our public hospitals to obtain good medical treatment, and, when thoroughly cured, are ready to resume their occupation, scattering misery broadcast through society. Should not such be compelled to repay the debt they have incurred? They are now well and able, and their labor is emphatically capital which is justly due to the State. Is it right that they should be quietly dismissed, with the certainty of returning after a few months to abstract more from the public purse?

It would be a happy point gained if, in civil economy at least, the principle should be well settled that no distinction should be made between labor and capital, and Government should in justice be always in a condition to afford work to the honest and industrious poor man; and equally just and right is it that labor as well as capital should be taxed. Government has houses to build, streets to be opened, and daily work to be performed. Why should capitalists be hired when the laboring poor are at hand? and why should not Government be its own contractor? Simple system and method, with needful rules and regulations, would be no more complex and embarrassing than the present cumbrous plan of City regulations. An additional and distinct arm of police, whose duty should be the superintendence and proper direction of gangs of laborers, would, in our opinion, under a proper administration, support itself. We by no means wish to be understood that wretchedness, by any Utopian scheme, can summarily be banished from this world of ours. The great founder of Christianity has himself assured us "The Poor ye have with you always." In His own good time will His kingdom come, and alone by the prevalence of His holy religion. But an enlightened people will be sure to forward the good cause by striking at the root of Indolence, which lies at the bottom of all misery. And we do not see why Government should not of right suppress this as well as drunkenness, which we verily believe to be the immediate offspring of Idleness.

Unpunished Villainy.

The punishment of crime is exceedingly uncertain in this, our generation. Betwixt the detected villain and the penalty he earns, there yawns a great gulf, which we are not often permitted to see bridged. Some time in October last, one HALEY was arrested for stabbing a Police Captain, with intent to kill. He got bail and went his way. The Grand Jury afterward indicted him, but so far as we can learn that was the last of it.

Meanwhile, the accused man is not idle. He prosecutes his old business, and falling into a quarrel, bites off a young man's nose. Again justice gets excited, he is hauled up and threatened, and we believe the Grand Jury indicted him, and—it is hushed up. In such cases sometimes the complainant is made to see how much pleasanter several thousand dollars hush-money and a quiet time are, than running the gauntlet of the Courts, no money and an enemy for life, spending a little season in the State Prison plotting revenge; and his virtue fails him at the vision. At other times the complainant feels no abatement of his indignation, but he does not see his way clear. He does the best he can to bring the villain up to the appointed penalty, but he is beset with many troubles. Unaccountable delays hinder his progress. From one Court to another is an intermediable journey, and when is one to set out again seems almost impossible. He comes to look upon himself at last as the victim, and on his death-bed entreats his children to forgive their enemies and avoid the law, except always as in the character of defendant.

This is all wrong. This system offers a premium to villainy and [illegible] in favor of crime. We see the [illegible] in the case we have named, and equally [illegible] in another very prominent one, which, though more than a week old, is not forgotten. The same fellows who stand indicted for shooting TOM HYER, are principals in the late shocking murderous attack upon BILL POOLE. Indict them and let the case stand, and we shall see its counterpart again presented a few weeks hence. They give bail—but what of that? If it is forfeited, the bondsmen generally get off without loss, and law is a mockery. But if Teddy O'Brien, who carries the hod, and is sober six days of the week, and only on Sunday gets into a row—if Teddy gives his old friend a nose-bleed, Teddy is convicted of assault with intent to kill, and goes to Sing Sing with exemplary punctuality. Or if upon Biddy's person is found the nice hem-stitched handkerchief that mistress lost, Biddy goes "up to the Island" in a trice, and Justice pats his fat paunch with evident satisfaction. Light is wanted to reveal some of the pitfalls that lay by the wayside which Justice follows.

The Collins' Appropriation.

After the Veto of the President, on Saturday, of the separate Bill for the Ocean Mail service, Mr. SEWARD, in the Senate, moved the following by way of amendment to the regular Navy Appropriation Bill, which amendment was unanimously agreed to in that body, and subsequently confirmed by the House of Representatives:

"And that the *proviso* contained in the first section of the Act entitled 'An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, approved the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That EDWARD K. COLLINS and his associates shall proceed, with all due diligence, to build another steamship, in accordance with the terms of their contract, and have the same ready for the mail service in two years from and after the passage of this Act. And if the said steamship is not ready within the time above mentioned, by reason of any neglect or want of diligence on their part, then the said EDWARD K. COLLINS and his associates shall carry the United States mails between New-York and Liverpool from the expiration of the said two years every fortnight, free of any charge to the Government, until the new steamship shall have commenced the said mail service."

A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday providing for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, to have general supervision of all the railroads in the State,—their financial affairs, as well as their general management. This recommendation is in conformity with the suggestion of the State Engineer and Surveyor, in his recent report on Railroads, and is eminently worthy the favor of the Legislature and of the public at large. Our Railroad management is exceedingly loose and needs reform. Roads are put in operation before they are in a good working condition:—proper precautions against accident are not always taken; and the interests of stockholders, as recent experience shows, are very frequently left to the unchecked private avarice of officers and directors. A synopsis of the bill will be found in the letter of our Albany Correspondent.

Operatic Developments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Saturday last, Signorina VESTVALI was announced to sing at a grand concert given here. She did not do so. MARETZEK, in an explanatory speech, stated that he could not assign a reason for her defection. This is important as the first speck of war; an artistic straw that indicated the direction of the whirlwind. In a City paper yesterday, Signorina VESTVALI published the following card:

SATURDAY NIGHT.

DEAR SIR: Will you oblige an *artiste* in a strange land by inserting the following lines,—in order that I may be justified in the eyes of the public, which I only recognize as those to whom I feel bound to give an explanation, concerning my non-appearance on Saturday evening in the Sacred Concert, in the Academy.—My engagement at the Academy has been from the very first unpleasant, by the obstacles thrown in my path by Mr. MARETZEK, who previous to my engagement did everything to prevent it, and now when I am connected to the Academy he and his friends do everything that can be unpleasant to an artiste. Mr. MARETZEK is the musical director at the Academy, consequently, all musical matters belong to him. He asked me to sing a piece of the Sacred Concert, which I handed to him, or the person he sent to me, in order that he should have it prepared for the orchestra. I was not able to get that piece instrumentated, and was waiting the whole of Saturday for instruction [illegible], but received none. As Mr. MARETZEK did not for some cause unknown to me, prepare the said piece, or give me any information regarding it, I leave it to the public to judge, if it was in my power to sing or not.

Mr. MARETZEK had probably prepared the speech which he delivered to the audience on Saturday evening already on Thursday, as he knew then perfectly well I could not sing without music.

I am happy to be in a country where women enjoy the same rights with men in regard to self-defence, and I have the courage to unmask my enemy, and to defend myself when I am most basely and cowardly attacked.

If Mr. OLE BULL, the manager, had not been indisposed, I trust that this unpleasant circumstance would have been avoided. Your obedient servant,

FELICITA VESTVALI.

A difficulty of some kind then appears to have been sufficient cause with the lady to break her engagement with the public. From inquiries, we learn that the piece referred to was not in the repertoire of the Academy, and that, therefore, as it was selected, it should have been provided by Signorina VESTVALI for performance. She was informed that she would have to get it instrumentated herself; two gentlemen were pointed out as capable for the purpose; but the lady delayed until the last moment, and then declined the expense. Even then it was not impossible for Signorina VESTVALI to have sung, had she been so disposed; there was a piano and plenty of people to play the accompaniment. This little event would be unimportant but for other events that followed it. It is necessary in the chain of difficulties. On Monday OLE BULL, the lessee, published the following notice:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of insuperable difficulties the Academy of Music is closed.
MARCH 5, 1855. OLE BULL.

In addition to this, a notice was affixed to the doors of the Academy, summarily discharging all the artistes. Instructions were forwarded to Mr. TUNISON, the Custodian of the Academy, to place the building in a state of siege. The document wherein this is expressed is certainly a contribution to military literature. Its value is increased from the fact of its being an autograph letter. We subjoin a copy:

MR. TUNISON: *The Academy of Music is for the present closed. You are hereby directed not to open* ANY PART *of the Academy hereafter, and not to admit any person whatsoever under any pretext, until you receive an order written and signed by me.*

You will also see that all the doors leading to the [illegible] *from other parts of the house are securely fastened, so that no one can pass.*

YOU MUST STRICTLY FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1855. OLE BULL.

The consternation that prevailed in the camp of the enemy when they found there was "no use knocking at the door," may be imagined. Mr. TUNISON declined to listen to the voice of the charmer without authority, and it became at once necessary to [illegible] Mr. PHALEN for authority. Nearly every one connected with the establishment had some few things in the building belonging to them, and without these they would suffer [illegible] inconvenience. Moved to pity, Mr. PHALEN wiped away a tear, and gave the following authority:

[illegible] EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, MONDAY, [illegible]

Please say to Mr. FELIX, that Mr. MARETZEK wishes to have the door of the restaurant opened on Fourteenth-street, to permit the people to meet peaceably, and he will be responsible for the quiet of the house. Yours, &c.,
JAMES PHALEN, President.
Mr. TUNISON.

The people—with a good mixture of the "chosen"—consequently assembled. From the conductor down to the humble charwoman—BOLCIONI, BADIALI, ARNOLDI, MARETZEK, BRIGNOLI, PATTI, STRAKOSCH, &c., &c., in all between two and three hundred persons, were there. The object of the meeting was explicitly stated;—to take into consideration Mr. BULL's notice on the doors, discharging the company, and his statement that "insuperable difficulties" prevented the continuance of the season. The following officers were appointed:

President—Mr. TUNISON.
Vice Presidents—Allegri, Torriani, Vine.
Secretaries—H. C. Watson, D. W. Taylor.

The meeting appeared to be animated by the best feeling and was unanimous. This is an important fact, inasmuch as every member, (we believe,) of the company excepting VESTVALI, was present. After a great and successful display of polyglot oratory, the meeting subsided into English and adopted the following plain statements and resolutions:

Whereas, Mr. OLE BULL has presented himself to all employed persons, as well as to the public, as sole and responsible manager of the Academy of Music.

Whereas, Mr. OLE BULL has engaged or caused to be engaged all persons for the season, intending to continue it for four months.

Whereas, Mr. OLE BULL even in the first week of his enterprise failed to pay regularly; and in the second week on the appointed day has not paid artists, chorus, orchestra, ballet, carpenters, tailors, property men, gas men—in fact nobody; not even the cleaners of the house, or the band on the stage.

Whereas, Mr. OLE BULL, or his Attorney, has taken the receipts of all the performances—the amount of which would pay at least two-thirds of what was immediately due.

(The Treasurer was here called on for a statement and said that the proceeds of the

First week, was	$3,100 00
That the estimated receipts of last evening would amount probably to	1,200 00
So that if the season had continued there would have been in hand	$4,300 00

Or about 5-6ths of all liabilities.)

Whereas, Mr. OLE BULL has abruptly closed the Academy of Music without first speaking to the employés; without asking them even whether they would be satisfied with a portion of their salary, and without ascertaining whether they would at all interrupt the course of the performances.

Whereas, OLE BULL has posted a notice on the door of the Academy illegally discharging after a fortnight's engagement, all persons engaged for four months.

Whereas, Said notice is dated 3d March, and Mr. OLE BULL has allowed the performance to go on, and take the receipts thereof.

Whereas, There existed and still exists the greatest harmony among the troupe, from the leading *artistes* to the sweeper of the house, with one single exception.

Whereas, Everybody was and is animated by the best feelings towards the continuation of the business, and no difficulty whatever was caused on the Company's part, it has, therefore, been unanimously

RESOLVED.

1. That Mr. OLE BULL has acted against all principles of faith, honor and gentlemanly intercourse.
2. That Mr. OLE BULL, in taking, or causing to be taken, the receipts, and not paying over the amount of said receipts, has cheated us of our well-deserved earnings.
3. That Mr. OLE BULL, in closing the house abruptly, without any necessity for doing so, and charging others with having created insuperable difficulties, has published a bare-faced falsehood to the public.
4. That, as the greatest number of ourselves are dependent on our weekly salary for the support of our families, and are too poor to seek redress at the law Courts, we deliver OLE BULL to the judgment of the American people.

The President (Mr. TUNISON) offered an additional resolution, which was carried with enthusiasm:

That the meeting acquit MAX MARETZEK of all blame in this matter, and express their full confidence in him as a man and a manager.

The meeting then adjourned. Our readers will gather from the above a complete history of the Opera *emeute*, so far as it is open and apparent. The most exciting portion has yet to come. We have been careful in staking out the ground fairly, so that in the forthcoming fight no one may have an undue advantage. At present Mr. MARETZEK is in the field. To-morrow we shall expect a communication from Mr. OLE BULL. There are two sides to every quarrel, and we shall be greatly disappointed if Mr. OLE BULL cannot make his side as formidable and luminous as the one now offered to the readers' inspection.

Except in the case of Signorina VESTVALI, we have abstained from comment. However aggravating the circumstances in which that lady was placed, she was under a moral responsibility to the public to do what she had been announced to do—even if it involved the necessity of a thin piano accompaniment where there should have been a full orchestral one. Whenever an *artiste* forgets this responsibility, and treats an audience as something beneath a manager, it is our duty to remonstrate. We have always done, and shall always continue to do so.

Dramatic.

CROWDED OUT.—Notices of Miss MANDAN's appearance at the Broadway, and of a new piece called "Aggravating Sam," at BURTON's.

Another Version of the San Juan Outrage.

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855.

Considerable excitement has existed here for the last few days. On Friday last a large bungo left here for the interior with ammunition for the use of President CHAMORRO, and on Sunday a large boat with a crew consisting of six Americans and one Irish Californian started in pursuit with the intention of intercepting and capturing the bungo. The crew were all strangers here, and a great looking set of loafers they were. Suspicion being excited through the conduct of some men in the house of Col. WHEELER, the United States Minister, a company of natives (CHAMORRO men) were soon organized and went after the fillibusteros and overtook them, and asked them where they were going. The reply was to the Serapique, but the natives would not believe it and ordered them back; and the *brave little band* turned tail with their nineteen muskets without stopping to dine, as they were about to do when overtaken. I found the boat (mine) in the morning near the residence of the United States Minister, and speedily retook possession of her. I had hired her to a third party for a trip to the Serapique.

Col. WHEELER and family left this morning for the interior, and I am in hopes all of his party left with him.

Every one here looks with a favorable and anxious eye for the arrival of Col. KINNEY & Co.

G.

Governor Cuming of Nebraska.

Acting Gov. CUMING, of Nebraska, graduated at about 17 years of age at the University of Michigan, (the first graduating class of that institution,) with distinguished honor. He was *equal* to any member in most branches, and at the head of his class in the Ancient Languages, delivering at the Commencement the Greek Oration. He is now about 26 years of age, and has literally made his own fortune. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Mexican War, and was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy on his arrival in Mexico. After the peace, he fitted himself in *three weeks* to take charge of a Telegraph Office, with perfect satisfaction to the Company, and after two years thus spent, took the editorship of the *Keokuk Dispatch*. Many of his articles were transferred to other papers, and probably no paper in Iowa was more influential than his. While in this capacity he received his appointment of Secretary of Nebraska. His predominant characteristics are—ardor, independence, energy and fearlessness.

The Courts.

The Brooklyn City Court commenced the March term for the trial of civil causes yesterday, when ten causes were called, and the same number will be called each day until the whole are disposed of.

A Special Term of the Supreme Court will commence to-day. No Circuit Court will be held.

[illegible] The Mayor of Brooklyn last evening sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen containing the draft of an Act to amend the City Charter—which was referred to a special meeting of the Board to be held on Thursday evening next.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5, 1855.

The Assembly took another turn at the third reading of bills, and succeeded in passing a goodly number.

MORE SHARP PRACTICE—SOMETHING THAT LOOKS CONTEMPTIBLE.

In the early part of the session, Mr. STUYVESANT introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, and for the better regulation of the Police Department of the City of New-York. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, in whose possession it remained until last week, when it was reported to the House, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. On Saturday, when every friend of the bill from the City of New-York, was out of the House, Mr. O'KEEFE moved that it be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, stating that "there were no objections." This was not a direct falsehood, but it shaved so close to it, that it puzzles me to draw the distinction. There were no objections, but it was because the city representatives who would have made objections, were absent, and the manner in which he made his statement induced the belief, on the part of their political associates from the country, that it was well understood, and arranged. To-day, doubtless prompted by his success of Saturday, Mr. O'KEEFE again imposes upon the credulity of the House—moving the discharge of the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the Police Bill, and referring it to the New-York Delegation, remarking as before, "that there were no objections," and as before, shaving the truth by the splitting of a hair.

Mr. O'KEEFE, I think you will search the books in vain for a justification of such trickery, and I know that you have demeaned yourself and gained only a temporary success. Buffoonery is sometimes tolerated for the amusement it affords—bombastic eloquence is occasionally endurable—but deception and fraud once practiced and exposed will lose you the confidence of your associates and the respect of all men.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROADS.

This morning Senator MUNROE presented to the Senate an act to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and to define their duties and powers. The bill is very long, so that I may only give the general heads:

SECTION 1. The Board to consist of the Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, and one person to be chosen by the Railroad corporations of the State, or who may be appointed by the Governor.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors of the Railroad Corporations, shall, previous to the first day of October, give notice to its Stock and Bondholders, that an election will be held for a State Railroad Commissioner, the holder of each $100 of the Stock or bonds to be entitled to one vote. The votes cast to be canvassed by the Directors of each Corporation. The Treasurer of each Company shall, before the first day of November, furnish to the Secretary of State, a statement of their capital stock—the amount paid thereon—how much on each class of stock issued—the amount of the outstanding bonds, with the rate of interest, payable thereon—and a list of the names of those who have voted on the stock or bonds, and the number of votes cast for a Railroad Commissioner.

SEC. 3. On the first Tuesday after the [illegible] of November, the Board of State Canvassers shall meet and canvass the votes, and declare who has received a majority of votes. A vacancy occurring in the office of Railroad Commissioner, may be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 4. The Railroad Commissioner elected shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of New-York; he shall hold his office for one year, and shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, payable on the warrant of the Comptroller from the State Treasury. Each of the members of the Board shall receive the actual expenses incurred, not exceeding $500 per year.

SEC. 5. The Board shall meet at the office of the State Engineer, on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, and at such other times as the President or majority may direct. The Comptroller shall be *ex officio* the President of the Board, and the State Engineer Secretary. The Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings.

SEC. 6. The Board may establish a seal, which shall be described, and a copy thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 7. The office of the Commissioners shall be in the office of State Engineer.

SEC. 8. If upon examination it shall appear that the opening of a railroad would be attended with danger to the public, by reason of [illegible] of the works, the Commissioners may direct the postponement of such opening, from time to time, for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time. The said Commissioners shall at no time give their consent for the opening of a road until the following requirements have been complied with:

1. The road shall be fully, completely and substantially fenced.
2. At every public or private road and farm crossing, there shall be suitable cattle guards.
3. On every junction of the road where it is required there shall be put ballasting of good and suitable materials to a depth of at least one foot below the bottom of the cross-ties.
4. The excavations shall be made of sufficient width to permit of side drains, which drains shall be open so as to drain the track.
5. The bridges shall be examined, tested, and proved to be able to support double the weight or stress of a train of five cars, weighing one hundred and fifty tons, moving at the rate of forty miles an hour.
6. There shall be suitable siding, water-stations, station-buildings, store-houses, and rolling stock necessary to perform all of the passenger and freight traffic which may be offered for transport.

SEC. 9. The amount of money necessary to pay the salaries and to defray the expenses of the Board, shall be assessed upon the railroad companies pro rata according to their gross receipts.

SEC. 10. Whenever it shall appear to the Board that any Company has violated any of the provisions of the several acts in relation to Railroads, or of the general Railroad law, it shall be their duty to enforce a compliance with the laws, and to indict such penalties as have been incurred.

SEC. 11. After 30 days after the passage of this act, no Railroad nor any portion thereof shall be opened until 30 days' notice thereof has been given. The penalty is that the Road shall not receive any compensation for the business performed.

SEC. 12. Every Company upon whose Roads any accident shall have happened, attended with personal injury, shall within 48 hours thereafter give notice of said accident to the Commissioners.

SEC. 13. The Board shall have power to appoint a person to inspect any Road, and the said person shall be authorized to pass over any Railroad upon any car or locomotive.

SEC. 14. The Board may also authorize the investigation of any accident, and to ascertain the facts, and to examine the acts or conduct of any officer. And the person appointed to examine any Road, shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

SECS. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 provide for the making of by-rules, rules and regulations for the management of Railroads, and impose penalties for their violation.

SEC. 25. The said Board is hereby authorized and it shall be their duty to annually examine into the financial condition of each of the Railroad Corporations of this State, and if at any other time, when complaints of fraud, or the fact of the Directors or Managers of any of such Corporations, properly authenticated or laid before the said Board. And for this purpose the Board shall have power to appoint a person to make such investigation. Such person to have full power to examine books and papers and officers.

SEC. 26. Requires the Board to report annually to the Legislature the full condition of all the roads in the State, and to make such suggestions of additional legislation as they may deem advisable to secure in a greater degree the public safety and benefit.

The draft of a bill, in many respects similar to this, was presented to the Legislature in 1853, but it was not passed, though favorably reported on. Something of this kind must be soon adopted; and though this has many imperfections, it will do for a commencement. It was referred to the appropriate Committee. Will not that Committee consider the propriety of investing the Board of Commissioners with power to regulate the issue and transfer of stocks, so that some uniform system may be arrived at? Also, to regulate the speed and police of passenger, and express passenger trains, and the time in which freight shall be delivered at its destination. Also, the manner in which fares shall be collected—the rights of commuters and the proper discrimination to be made between through and way passengers, regular and transient travel. These are all subjects in which the companies and the public have a like interest, and their arrangement should be left to the decision of an impartial tribunal. As it now is, the power is all on the side of the corporation—the public has no voice nor part in the matter. The Railroad interest is becoming a power in the State, already overshadowing, and unless checked, shortly to be irresistible. Wherefore wise and prudent legislators will do well to make timely safeguards through which the people may find proper accommodation and protection from monopolies and the State security.

WATER RIGHTS.

The Rochester Claims bill was the special order in the Senate at 12 o'clock. It was discussed at length, and finally recommitted to the Committee on Claims, with instructions to insert the amount of damages claimed by each individual named in the bill. The gross amount of damages is limited by the bill to [illegible].

ADJUTANT-GENERAL APPOINTED.

As I surmised, the appointment of Adjutant-General was tendered to Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN on Saturday evening. Upon consideration and consultation, Mr. PRUYN has determined to accept the office, and will enter at once upon the discharge of its duties.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

Some time last Summer, upon the application of a man named [illegible], the Commissioners of the Land Office passed a resolution, directing the Attorney-General to commence a suit to recover the lands held by Trinity Church. Upon the assembling of the Legislature, Senator SPENCER had passed a resolution, calling upon the Attorney-General to report progress, which was done accordingly. Upon obtaining the desired information, Mr. SPENCER submitted a resolution, directing the Attorney-General to discontinue the proceedings he had instituted under the authority and instruction of the Commissioners of the Land Office. The resolution provoked an exciting debate, to which I made reference at the time, and it was finally laid on the table, where it has since been suffered to remain. I learn, however, that the object sought to be accomplished by the resolution has since been attained in a different manner. At a late meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office, a resolution was offered and adopted by a unanimous vote, rescinding the resolutions under which the Attorney-General was proceeding, so that the proposed suit is brought to a summary finale. Is it not time this persecution of Trinity had an ending? It only serves to keep alive a distrust of her rights, and tempts to unnecessary and unjust litigation. I hope this is the last of it.

J. B. S.

The Vacant Judgeship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 5.

The vacant seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court has been tendered by Gov. CLARK to SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Esq., of your City. I know that it is more than probable that he will feel compelled by the pressure of his private business to decline the honor.

Mr. BLATCHFORD is now at Washington, and therefore nothing definite will be known for a few days.

J. B. S.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand-st.) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:
Rich Velvet.......[illegible] per yard
Rich Tapestry.......[illegible] per yard
Rich Brussels.......[illegible] per yard
Rich Three-Ply.......[illegible] per yard
Best Ingrain.......[illegible] per yard

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to J. W. FOWLER, President.

"FEVER AND AGUE IN THE OUTSKIRTS."—Read the testimony of Hon. E. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS: ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.
CHAS. D. DESHLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently compensated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with [illegible], bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your Pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. [illegible] I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours, E. B. COLEMAN.
[illegible]
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, [illegible] and by C. D. DESHLER, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—[illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DURING THIS MONTH PRIOR TO TAKING stock 1st of April, we will sell our entire stock of GERMAN TOYS AND GAMES AND ENGLISH WAX DOLLS, at half the marked prices. [illegible] FANCY GOODS have also been much reduced in price. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM, No. 345 Broadway, [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, [illegible] World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, [illegible] S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DELAINES AND GINGHAMS FOR HALF PRICE.—G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. will open and offer for sale on MONDAY, March 5, [illegible] The above Goods will be found the cheapest Goods as well as the best styles ever offered to the public. No. 260 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats was introduced by GENIN on Saturday, the 10th ult. [illegible] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

HAVE YOU SEEN "SAM"?—NOT HOUSTON, BUT the mysterious incognito, who has so perplexed statesmen, politicians, editors, priests, publicans and sinners. If not, visit KNOX, No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway, [illegible] (KNOX'S, not Sam's) new Spring style of Hats for gentlemen, [illegible]

AMONG THE NEW STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats lately introduced, BANTA'S fabrics occupy a very prominent place. [illegible] BANTA'S place, at No. 156 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, AND LINENS.—G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. will open on Monday, March 5, a large assortment of the best makes of Shirtings, Sheetings and Linens, which will be found 15 per cent. less than they can be bought at in Broadway houses. Call and examine the stock. No. 260 Greenwich-st., near Murray-st.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, [illegible] Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, No. 60 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUBBER CRY BABIES—DRESSED IN THE LATEST fashion of real babies. Also, a lot of Undressed. [illegible] TUTTLE'S, [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

COMB FACTORY, NO. 37 BROADWAY.—A RICH assortment of tortoise-shell dress combs, of the newest French patterns. The variety embraces every style of the imported as well as home manufacture. A. & J. SAUNDERS.

THE IMPROVED VIOLIN—THE MOST EASILY learned as well as most popular musical instrument in use. Manufactured at No. 333 Broadway, over Waters' Music Store. W. ROBERTSON, inventor and teacher of the keyed violin.

$10,000 AGAINST $5,000, IF H. T. LOVETT FAILS TO [illegible] Lovett's Walpurno. Office No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

REMOVAL.—FAIRBANKS & CO. have removed to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st., [illegible]

PERRY & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER A LARGE INvoice of Children's Clothing suitable for the present season, and will be sold very cheap at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A Singular and Interesting Law Case—A Blind and Deaf Man appointing an Executor with a Salary.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 2.

We have received the following interesting facts of a law case which is to be tried in Delaware. Col. SAMUEL B. DAVIS, formerly of this city, but latterly residing near Wilmington, Delaware, died in the month of September last, at the advanced age of ninety. For many years past he has been nearly blind and somewhat deaf. He left an estate worth one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; a son, residing in New-Orleans, and a widow and five children living in the State of Delaware. WILLIAM H. ROGERS, an attorney of the last mentioned State, has produced a paper purporting to be the will of this old gentleman, devising to said ROGERS all his estate, real and personal, in trust; to pay something less than half the yearly income and interest towards the maintenance of the widow and the children, until the youngest child, who is now only six years old, shall attain her full age. The amount left to the children, who are all under age, is inadequate to their maintenance and education. The trustee to invest the surplus from time to time in such sums and upon such security as he shall deem expedient; and in the mean time he, the trustee, is to receive, besides expenses, costs and charges, a fair and liberal compensation, and not to be liable to answer or make good any losses that may happen in investing or reinvesting the same, unless it shall arise from wilful neglect or default.

Mr. ROGERS, who was the attorney who advised and the scrivener who drew this will, is constituted sole executor and trustee, without liability, except for wilful neglect or default, as before said. The mansion-house, together with all the other real estate, is to be rented by said ROGERS until the youngest child comes of age, and then divided by three persons, to be appointed by the trustee, and conveyed to the children, less his expenses and commissions thereon, or sold and distributed, after deducting costs, charges and ROGERS' commission.

But there is a singular clause in this paper, to the effect that, if the widow neglects to take her dower, then ROGERS is to remain in possession of the estate during her life, after which it is to be sold by the executor—and he to have a commission on the same. By this management, ROGERS would receive for the period of time to elapse before the youngest child would come of age, about $50,000.

This paper was formally proved by two subscribing witnesses—one of whom is Mr. ROGERS' particular friend and the other his brother-in-law. The third subscribing witness testified to facts which showed conclusively that Col. DAVIS was unacquainted with the contents of the paper.

The widow, on behalf of herself and her children, and the attorney of the son residing in New-Orleans, entered a caveat against the probate of this paper, and after having a strong ground of opposition before the Register of Wills, demanded an issue devisavit vel non—the effect of which would be to try the case before a Jury in the Supreme Court of Delaware. This demand ROGERS resisted; he contended that the will was drawn in obedience to written instructions; but upon their production it appeared that they, like the supposed will, were all in ROGERS's handwriting, and between them and the supposed will there were many discrepancies, particularly in those clauses which are so singularly favorable to ROGERS. He next offered himself as a witness, but the Register, after argument, refused to receive him as such.

The Register has decided to grant the general issue of devisavit vel non, to be tried before a Jury in the Supreme Court of Delaware, in May next.

Breach of Promise and Slander.

A $3,000 VERDICT.—A suit to recover damages for breach of promise and slander, was tried in the Jefferson (Kentucky) Circuit Court, last week. The plaintiff, Miss SARAH GOODMAN, alleged that she was engaged to be married to JULIUS EDIL, and, pending the engagement, he spoke slanderous words of her, and then said that on account of the truthfulness of the words uttered he would not marry her. Miss GOODMAN further alleged that by reason of the slanderous and abusive language used, and the refusal on the part of EDIL to marry her, she had been injured in the sum of $3,000, for which she asked judgment. EDIL made no answer. A jury was sworn to assess the damages. The speaking of the words by defendant was proved, also it was known that plaintiff was a woman of good character. The jury found for plaintiff in $3,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Remedy ... [illegible] ... for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries, recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Postage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ ... [illegible] ... A. H. JOCELYN'S original New-York Electrotype ... [illegible]

NEW ARRANGEMENTS!!!

... [illegible] ... A. H. JOCELYN, Nos. 60 and 62 Fulton-st.

☞ New Goods at Prices to suit the Times.—SPRING SALES COMMENCED.—... [illegible] ... G. M. BODINE will open on MONDAY, March ... [illegible] ... Now is the time to secure bargains. No. 253 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

☞ To Literary Institutions and Amateurs.—Two beautiful oil paintings by Augustine Carracci, ... [illegible] ... To be seen at Messrs. FOWLERS & WELLS, Broadway.

☞ University of New-York.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the Graduates will be delivered by Prof. W. H. VAN BUREN. The Profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT with Powder-Proof Locks that never have been picked. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. ... For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

☞ Second South Williamsburgh.—The distribution of the property belonging to the Association will take place on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 6, at No. 188 Bowery, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Members of the Association are respectfully requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order. JOHN WILSON, President.

☞ Artificial Legs—"Palmer's Patent."—For usefulness, beauty, comfort, and natural appearance, are unrivalled in America or Europe. They are manufactured at No. 378 Broadway; No. 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass. PALMER & CO.

☞ Green Turtle Soup and Steaks will be served up this day and during the week, at Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st. Families supplied, and delivered to any part of the City free of extra charge.

☞ New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

☞ Billiard and Bowling-Rooms to Let. At No. ... Broadway, opposite the Collamore, and adjoining the Prescott House. Also, lofts in same building.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SHAYLER, who left England in the year 18.., he is requested to communicate with his Sister ANN. Address Mrs. ANN DIXON, Post-office, Stratford, New Road, Manchester, England.

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. BENTON ... [illegible] ... Office No. 348 Broome-st.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms in the University on TUESDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7½ o'clock. ... [illegible] ... ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

LAMPS, CUTLERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE. ... [illegible] ... C. A. BALDWIN, No. 25 Bowery.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man (22 years old,) as assistant book-keeper, or as clerk in any wholesale, manufacturing or commission establishment. Has had good knowledge of keeping accounts, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Does not expect a high salary, and is willing to go anywhere within 500 miles. Satisfactory reference from last employer. Address W. G. B., General Post-Office, stating where and when an interview may be had. N. B.—Can loan his employer $160 if necessary.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young girls, with excellent City reference, one as competent waitress in all its branches; is a capable parlor-maid; will take the entire charge of a private family, and will take $6 a month; has satisfactory City reference. Also, a neat, tidy girl of 16, as general housemaid in a small family, plain cook, wash and iron, and make well; will take $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. ... Lex-av., first floor, or send a note.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an American woman as housekeeper. Understands her business in every department. Can furnish the highest City testimonials. No objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Also an experienced laundress, can work at all kinds of fluting, crimping, &c. &c. Served five years at her last place. Will take moderate wages; is most highly recommended. Can be seen till engaged at No. 180 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat young Protestant woman as chambermaid and nurse, in a good plain sewer. Can do up fine clothes and can produce references as to capability from up town families. Also, by a competent woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; is competent to take the entire charge of a first-class laundry. Please apply at No. 75 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman of an amiable disposition, to go a few miles from the City to take charge of a child—an infant; one that can sew and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $4 per month. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 159 Fulton-st. None need apply but those who can bring good recommendations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City and Country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference, one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirtmaking, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; can cut and fit children's and ladies' clothing neatly; and as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and to do plain sewing. No objection to the country. Good reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 86 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant Englishman as waiter; has had experience as such in some of the first families in England; or would act as coachman or assistant cook in a hotel; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; is a good scholar. Please call or address to P. W., No. 76 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as seamstress; she understands making children's dresses and ladies' plain dresses; does all kinds of plain sewing; would be willing to wait on a lady or grown children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young English women, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both are highly recommended. Any lady requiring such help will find either or both an acquisition. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three respectable Protestant girls, Scotch and English, with the best of City reference, in first class families, ... [illegible] ... Can be seen or heard of at No. 130 7th-av., near 18th-st., for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, who is capable of doing all kinds of needlework, and has a good knowledge of dressmaking. No objection to some light chamberwork. Good City reference given. Call at No. 214 16th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Can be seen till suited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or Country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference, one as good cook and washer and ironer, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a first-rate waitress or chambermaid. No objection to take care of children or do plain sewing, or to go for the season in the country. Best of reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 12th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook, chambermaid or waiter, and has the best of city reference, from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 13th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., second floor back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As neat and pastry cooks, by two efficient young women—one an American, the other French—both highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended English Protestant girl to do general housework in a good cook, and first rate washer and ironer, would make herself useful, no objection to go to the country. Please call at No. 11 Rivington-st., two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable German girl is desirous to get a place. She can do chamberwork, and is good at sewing. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 122 Henry-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 20th-st., 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Welsh Protestant young woman, as a chambermaid and plain sewing, or to do the general housework in a small private family. Best City reference. Call at No. 141 Christie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook. Can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Please call at No. 18 West 18th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter, and is capable of taking a general situation. Good City reference given. Call at No. 123 16th-st., between 3d and 3d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, a Protestant; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 56 12th-st. fourth floor, back room. Best of city reference can be given.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School; one immediately, and the other by the first of May next. It is requisite that each should be well qualified by mental endowments and attainments to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and present satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $450. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—In a small family, a respectable Protestant American female, that can do any kind of sewing required by the family, and can manage the household affairs when required, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Must furnish good City references. Such a person may find a very desirable situation, with a reasonable compensation, by addressing T. H., at the office of this paper, for two days, stating where she can be seen.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A lady who has studied under some of the first masters in Europe, and who is compelled in consequence of adverse circumstances, desires to obtain pupils for private tuition. She would be willing also to give lessons in the higher branches of an English education, and to take a few young ladies in her family for instruction. Address V. S., care of Madame Rongowski, No. 306 2d-av.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A lady of superior musical acquirements, desires a situation in a school in this City or Brooklyn, to instruct in Music and Singing, or as daily governess in a private family, being fully competent to teach the higher English branches, French and Music. For particulars address Box No. 21, Stapleton Post-Office, Staten Island.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A person of the highest respectability and many years experience, who thoroughly understands house-keeping in all its branches, desires an engagement in a hotel or in a private house. She can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to character and capability. Address for three days, Mrs. B. W. W., Broadway Post-Office.

TO CHURCHES.—A Tenor Singer who has had seven years' experience as leader—at present disengaged—would make an engagement as such, or member of a quartett, to commence any time before May 1. Good references given if required. Address with particulars, J. JOHNSON, No. 261 3d-av.

TEACHER.—An experienced Teacher, competent to teach the higher English studies, awaits an engagement. He is a good mathematician and disciplinarian. Address A. H., KATONAH, Westchester County, N. Y.

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS, laborers, and female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant, Protective and Employment Society, at No. 27 Greenwich-st., New-York. A subscription of $3 per annum will entitle to two persons during the year, if required. Prospectuses sent on application. Female domestics also at the upper office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place.

WANTED—A few gentlemen to make $3 a day, by a small investment. Those desirous to know that such an opportunity is a fact, and wish employment, will be fully informed by calling on BROWN & GORAM, No. 47 Dey-st., or by addressing a letter containing 12½ cents in money or stamps.

CLERK WANTED—In a stationery store.—A young man, having had experience in the business, and who is capable and willing to devote his undivided time and attention efficiently to the interest of his employer, may find a permanent situation by addressing WALL-STREET, care of Box No. 621, with real name, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references.

GARDENER.—A single man wants a situation as gardener, who has a practical knowledge of his business in all its various branches. The best of reference can be produced from his last place. Address H. A. D., Daily Times Office. Can be seen for two days.

BOY WANTED—About 14 years old in an office; one having a good hand and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock this forenoon. W. W. THOMAS & CO., No. 5 New-st.

GOVERNESS.—A lady accustomed to teaching desires a situation as daily or resident governess. She teaches the English branches, music, French and drawing. Address Miss M. C. D., Times Office.

$200.—An active man wanted with this amount of cash, to take charge of out and indoor sales, and give his assistance to light manufacturing work. Address MANUFACTORY, this Office.

EMPLOYERS are respectfully informed there are some very good cooks, laundresses, seamstresses and other servants, wanting engagements at the Servants' Institute, No. 135 Grand-st.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of ... [illegible] ... LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 1 Gold-st.

BOY WANTED—An intelligent boy, about 15 years of age, to work at hat curling, one with some experience preferred. Apply at WARNOCK'S, Hatters, No. 379 Broadway.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED—To learn the gold and silver spectacle business. None but Americans need apply, at PECKHAM & CO.'S, White-st., corner of Elm.

WOMAN WANTED—A Scotch or a colored woman as cook. Apply at 10 East 29th-st., near Madison-av.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st. Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

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From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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NOTICE.—The Auction sale which took place at No. 18 ... [illegible] ...

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.—A POWERFUL LADIES' SUPERLATIVE PERIODICAL PILLS.—For removing obstructions and irregularities, mild and certain in their operation. Sold at No. 59 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, at $1 per box.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN ENGLISH CARPETS.
W. & J. SLOANE,
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Are daily receiving shipments of the most handsome English Carpets, comprising a splendid and choice selection of
VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS,
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And other celebrated makers.
The entire shipments having been purchased in Europe this Winter, by one of the firm. They are confident that their stock, which they offer for sale at
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PLAIN PLAID AND STRIPE DRESS SILKS,
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Also, always on hand, of their own importation and from auction, a full stock of
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At the lowest market prices.

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500 dozen Linen damask Napkins, at 6s. per dozen—a great bargain.
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All goods perfect, wet only, and sent free to all parts of the City and vicinity. A. G. COLBY, No. 27 2d-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

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NO. 60 BOWERY, corner Hester-st., will open on Tuesday, March 6, part of his importation of rich Spring ribbons, millinery goods and ladies' dress trimming ribbons.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—The large and splendid stock of Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery and Kid Gloves contained in store No. 718 Broadway is now offered for sale at such low prices that ladies intending to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the goods. The stock, which is very large, comprising the finest goods in the market, must be disposed of in a few days. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. each day. By order of the Assignees. No. 718 Broadway, between 4th and 10th-sts.

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WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st of May next, by a small family, consisting of gentleman, wife and servant, part of a house in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Address J. BARKER, Box No. 1,881 Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN—A good three story brick house near Fulton-st. and above Clinton nor below Sand-sts. Address C. M., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

BUILDING LOT WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to buy a full size building lot, in a respectable neighborhood, below 28th-st.; must be cheap for cash, or would buy a well built 3 story and basement brick house with the modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. Address E. M. C., Broadway Post Office, stating location, price, &c.

PROPERTY WANTED.—I will pay $5,000 cash, and $5,000 in good Illinois land, (480 acres in Mason County,) for improved property in this City or Brooklyn; houses worth from $5,000 to $7,000 each, preferred. CHARLES E. MILLER, No. 335 Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a family of three grown persons, the upper part of a modern built house in the vicinity of West 23d-st., west of 8th-av. Address W. F. S., office of this paper.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—On the East side of the town. Address G. O. HALL, Box No. 1789 Post-Office, stating location, amount of room, &c. Terms moderate.

LOTS WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—One, two or three lots, between 2d and 6th avs., and below 42d-st. Apply immediately at No. 640 Broadway.

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BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a family of three or four persons, with handsome apartments and board. A choice of rooms may be obtained, on immediate application at No. 133 Lexington-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 126 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. 61 8th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARDING.—At No. 51 East 14th-st. Rooms and suites of rooms for families and single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes board in an intelligent quiet family—music not considered noise—in the vicinity of Washington-square, or convenient to the libraries. State terms, &c. to ARTIST, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Near Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, (private family preferred,) for gentleman, wife, child and nurse, where the comforts of a home can be had. Address W. M., Times office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—(Rooms unfurnished) by a gentleman, lady, one child and nurse, in a private family in some pleasant locality. Address Box No. 1,602 N. Y. Post-Office, stating terms and location. Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—By three gentlemen and their families. A pleasant location, near the water, north or east, within about one hour's ride and easy access to the City. Good apartments and table indispensable. Address, stating particulars as to terms and location, J. J. G., office of the Times.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—By a good sized family. A pleasant location near the water, preferred, and good apartments and table indispensable. Must be situated within an hour and a half's easy access to the City. References will be required and given. Address H. F., at the office of this paper, stating particulars.

LODGINGS WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Within twenty minutes walk of the Fulton Ferry, (plainly furnished,) by a young man doing business in this City. Address, stating price, &c., YORKER, Times Office.

A FEW RESPECTABLE MECHANICS CAN be accommodated with good board, single beds and light rooms, and a good fire in the parlor all day, for the low price of $3 per week, at No. 26 Ludlow-st., near Chambers.

LARGE ROOM.—With all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 156 6th-av.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. YALE.

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A NOVELTY.—A writing machine, by which, with common pens, ink, and any kind of paper, an original, and one or more copies (either on single sheets or in a blank book,) can be written simultaneously. It is very simple in construction, and works with all the ease and freedom of a detached pen. It fills a great desideratum, besides entirely superseding the copying press. Every lawyer, merchant, copyist, business and literary man, should have one. It is equally useful for copying drawings, lace and calico patterns, and engravings on wood. The patentee offers for sale the whole right, or a part interest, out of which a rapid fortune can be made. Models, with patents, &c. can be seen at the office of D. SHEPHERD, No. 7 Wall-st.

A FORTUNE.—The subscribers having purchased the most valuable invention, and only one of the kind in the world, viz.: A machine for Printing without setting type, offers to persons of respectability, energy and ability, inducements to secure a fortune rarely to be met with. A capital of from $1000 to $500 is necessary. The best of reference required. Address or apply to G. W. JOHNSON, No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or, S. U. HUNTLEY, Room No. 94 Dey-st. House, New-York.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up pencil cases, napkin rings, chain, pump and boiler tubes, preserve and paint cans, mitered, blacking and pill boxes, stove, speaking pipe, conductors, &c. Office hours, 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 61 Nassau-st., near John-st.

FAMILY GROCERY FOR SALE.—One of the oldest and best family groceries in New-York is now offered for sale—the owners wishing to retire. For a person of good business habits and some capital this is a splendid opportunity for embarking in a safe business, the accumulation of nearly 40 years, always lucrative and never more so than at present. Address BOWDEN, Nos. 68 and 69 Hudson-st.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.—A physician of good standing and an excellent practice, desirous of retiring from the more laborious duties of his profession would introduce to his patients a successor. The town is one of the most improving and respectable in the immediate vicinity of New-York. The house is in a good location in the best business street, and rent moderate. For address, apply at Mr. TAMBALL'S Bookstore, No. 223 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE FOR $5,000.—The tools and machinery for the manufacturing of a staple article of hardware. The business has been established upwards of six years, and can be extended to any amount desired, and will pay 50 per cent. profit per annum on the amount invested. ... [illegible] ... the reason for selling. Address, with real name, A. B., this office.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—An energetic business man, to engage in a business which has paid for three years past from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum. The business is both pleasant and respectable, and can be more than doubled the present year. References exchanged. All communications, with real name, strictly confidential. Address G. M. G., Times Office.

$500 OR $1,000.—Wanted, an associate having this amount, to take an interest in an undertaking of illustrated lectures and expositions of an unusually superior character. A well informed, eligible party, of respectability, will obtain unquestionable security and an interest valuable and agreeable. Address AGRICOLA, Box No. 72, Broadway Post-Office.

$3,000 TO $6,000.—PARTNER WANTED—A special or active partner with the above amount of capital to engage in a cash business, established, safe and profitable. References exchanged. Address L. S., Times Office.

$3,500.—HARDWARE.—A small importing hardware business, (principally Birmingham goods,) to be disposed of in the lower part of the City. Amount required between $3,000 and $4,000. Address, with real name, HARDWARE, at the office of this paper, for three days.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HAT STORE.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of the Hat Store No. 325 8th-av. It is a rare chance for a man of business, and must be sold. Terms cash. JOHN T. TUTTLE, HENRY FRENCH, Executors of J. F. French.

FOR SALE.—The lease and fixtures of store No. 573 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Also, a magnificent plate glass exhibition case, which cost at the Crystal Palace $1,000, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply immediately. WM. H. PARSONS and JOHN CLARK, Assignees, No. 137 Broadway, and No. 23 Cedar-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The advertiser wants $500. He has an invention perfected believed to be worth a million of dollars. The invention is connected with steam. A good investment offered. Address VAN, Box No. 1,570 Post-Office, New-York.

GOOD CHANCE.—For a man with a small capital. A man is wanted to take an interest in a manufacturing business paying a large per cent. on investment. If preferred he will be employed a short time on salary. Address A. Y., Box X this office.

PRESS FOR SALE CHEAP.—A single Cylinder Press, Hoe's manufacture, in good running order; bed ... Apply to J. P. WILLIAMS, No. 29 Ann-st., in the rear, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A lumber yard for sale on reasonable terms. Address LUMBER, at the office of this paper.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

... [illegible] ...

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 15, 1842. Also,

... [illegible] ...

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1861, in the name of John Augustin, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing, Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 22, 1842. Accompanied by letters of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, from the stable-yard in East 14th-st., opposite Irving-place, on Saturday evening, March 3d, at 7 o'clock, a white cow, in good breed, with a large bag, white nose, and can be identified by her right hip is slightly out of place. Fifty dollars will be given for her return as above.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday evening, March 4, between 8th-av. and Grace Church, either in a 6th-av. car or in 17th-st., between 6th-av. and Stuyvesant-square, a large Scroll Pin. The above reward will be paid for the same at No. 10 Gold-st.

$10.—Ten dollars reward will be paid for the recovery, or information which will lead to the recovery of a ... [illegible] ... from the sidewalk in front of No. 9 Park-place. J. F. & H.

LOST—An Iron Safe Key. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at MARTIN & FULKERSON'S, No. 124 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6 octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6½, $185 to $195; do. 7 octave, $210 to $225; one grand Piano, $400; and Sam Peck's superior Melodions, Cabart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $150, being a reduction of 25 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 296 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS—Warerooms No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodeon.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Cheapest in the City. A splendid assortment very low for cash, or to rent with privilege of purchasing. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 126 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

MACARONI.

HECKER & BROTHER have now for sale at the Croton Mills, Cherry-st., New-York, Macaroni of their own manufacture, which for delicacy of flavor, and superiority in other respects over the imported article, recommends itself at once for family use. Put up in boxes of 25 pounds each. A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of 10 or 20 boxes.

$250 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1855.—Whereas, JOHN CAMPBELL, was run over by a butcher's cart near the corner of Spring and Hudson-sts., on the 22d of January last, at about 7 o'clock in the morning of that day; and whereas the said JOHN CAMPBELL, has since died in consequence of the injuries thus received; and whereas the person who drove said cart is unknown to the Authorities, I do by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed said violence, to be paid on conviction of the offender, on the Certificate of the Recorder, or District Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
D. 5 1 FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ROBACK'S REVELATIONS.
Who would cross a stormy sea,
Without compass, sextant, helm,
When he might have all the three!
Who would tempt Fate's storms, that whelm
Purblind mortals as they roll,
When, by magic, the dark film
That obscures the Future's scroll
Can be rent through Roback's aid,
For wife, widow, man or maid!

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, the great Swedish Astrologer and Necromancer, reads the future, and gives advice that enables the applicant to shun misfortune, and realize happiness and good luck, at No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Astrological Almanacs gratis, by application by letter.

THE LOUD LAUGH OF THE VULGAR met the great inventor Fulton was laughed at; Galileo was imprisoned. So it is with me—I am laughed at because I proclaim to the world that I have discovered an article that will "force the whiskers, moustache and hair to grow in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin." If you try it, you'll find I'm honest, though I do use puffs. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 297 Broadway, basement; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; E. B. BRIGGS, No. 29 State-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS' OFFICE.—No. 85 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 43 (Office H.) State-st., Boston. The object of this Office is to place inventors of patents in connection with capitalists, whereby they can obtain assistance to perfect or sell the whole or parts of their inventions, or form connections with parties for the manufacture of their patented articles.

Such an Office has long been wanted, by young and inexperienced inventors, to enable them to obtain means to perfect their inventions with rapidity, and place them before the public, that they may reap a large reward, instead of a trifle ... [illegible] ... Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WAX FLOWERS.—Made in a superior manner and elegantly arranged in vases, baskets, bouquets, &c., forming superb ornaments for the drawing-room. Any flower, ... [illegible] ... &c., at 21 N and 21 W. Can be forwarded to any part of the country. Apply at No. ... Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND SACRED CONCERT, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.—The manager has the honor to announce to the public and connoisseurs of good music that this Concert will certainly be superior to any heretofore attempted—the selection being from the most celebrated composers, namely: Rossini, Verdi, Mercadante, Rossi, Generali, Bellini, &c., and interpreted by the following eminent artists:

Signora DRUSILLA GARBATO,
(Her first appearance in New-York;)
Signor VIETTI VERTIPRACH,
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Signor MORA,
Mrs. MEYER,
Signor A. ROSSETTI,
(His first appearance in the United States;)
Signor ARNOLDI,
Signor FERDINANDO MEYER,
Signor MORA.

With a large orchestra and a great number of choruses from the Italian Opera.

Price of admission 50 cents to every part of the house. Tickets to be had at the principal hotels and music stores, and at the ticket box two days in advance.
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
For particulars see programme.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.—First appearance in this country of the Styrian Vocalists. A grand Concert, in Styrian national costume, when the following talented artists will appear:

Mrs. SARAH A. BARKER,
Mr. GEORGE HARRISON,
Mr. J. CAMOENS,
M. SCHWARTZ, Violinist,
HUGH SABATIER, Pianist to the Duchess of Montpensier.
MAX ZORER, Musical Director.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at JOLLIE'S, HALL & SON'S, and all the principal Music stores and hotels. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. For particulars see bills and programmes.

REOPENING OF PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 663 Broadway,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 12,
By a New
ETHIOPIAN OPERATIC TROUPE.
THE LARGEST EVER ORGANIZED,
Composed of Eighteen of the most talented Vocalists and Instrumentalists, and unexceptionably the very best
NEGRO DELINEATORS IN THE PROFESSION.
On which occasion will be presented a bill of unapproachable excellence and variety.
Note—Perham's Original Burlesque Troupe is permanently located in Boston, where its success is unprecedented, having performed during the last two months to more than Eighty Thousand People.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—The Festival in aid of the Charity Fund of this Society will take place at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst. Dinner to commence at 6 o'clock. Dodworth's Band is engaged for the occasion.

The number of tickets being limited, and a few only remaining unsold, members and others who desire to be present must make immediate application to either of the undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, or at the Astor House. The company will enter at the private entrance in Vesey-st., and depart on the Barclay-st. side.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
L. B. WYMAN. CHAS. A. STETSON.
BENJ. W. BONNEY. THOS. TILESTON.
MOSES H. GRINNELL. WM. M. EVARTS.
CHAS. A. PEABODY. H. A. HURLBUT.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Now open, JOHN R. SMITH'S
GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE,
to which is now added
THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL,
showing ONE HUNDRED VIEWS,
forty feet wide, of the principal
CITIES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN EUROPE.
Open for exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Admittance, 25 cents; children, half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway—TREMENDOUS HIT of the new piece,
TWO POMPEYS.
Which will be repeated all this week.
Pompey, No. 1 .... R. Bishop Buckley.
Pompey, No. 2 .... W. Percival.
Preceded by a superior Ethiopian Concert, ... "original motto," ... [illegible]

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET—TUESDAY, the two great favorites, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, with Mr. Burton, Mr. G. Jordan, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Holman, &c.
THE TOODLES, with Mr. Burton as Toodle, and Mrs. Hughes as Mrs. Toodle.
THE BLACK SWAN, a great success, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, with "Villikins and his Dinah."
AGGRAVATING SAM will shortly be repeated.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6¾; performance to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, March 6, will be presented the Comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Sir Rob't Bramble Mr. Blake | Frederick .... Mr. Lester
To conclude with the Drama of
CLARI, THE MAID OF MILAN.
Rolamo .... Mr. Dyott | Clari .... Miss Rosa Bennett

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performance to commence at 7 precisely. Boxes and Parquette 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, March 6, will be performed the play entitled
THE HUNCHBACK.
Master Walter....Mr. Conway | Julia..........Miss Mitchell.
To conclude with the Farce entitled
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, March 6, EVENING at 7½ o'clock, first time of the excellent moral play of LOVE'S SACRIFICE—Messrs. C. W. Clarke; Manners, Miss Mestayer; Jones, Mr. Hadaway. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, A KISS IN THE DARK, and also BLACK-EYED SUSAN. No extra charge made to see all the curiosities. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—THIRTEENTH SEASON, 1854, 1855.—The third Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 10, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mrs. GEORGIANA E. STUART, Mr. G. SATTER, (pianist from Vienna,) and Mr. F. H. MAYER. Extra tickets can be procured at Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway, Mr. F. K. WEIZEL, No. 312 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. P. M. Conductor, Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. By order of L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE CONCERT BY THE "SINGING SISTERS" at Mr. Mann's HALL, on Tuesday evening ... [illegible] ... March 6, at 8 o'clock, and we hope that they will have (what they richly merit) as full a house at parting as at their reception. Cards of admission 25 cents, to be had at the door.

INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM.—No. 88 Division-st., near the Bowery. Tableaux Vivants, or Living Statuary. Benefit of SENORITA DE SOTO, when over thirty beautiful ladies will appear, with the entire troupe of French and Italian artistes, Coleman's company of female serenaders and Senorita de Soto, the celebrated danseuse and vocalist. Admission 25c., 50c. and 50c. To commence at 8 o'clock this evening.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and statuary are still on Exhibition.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents.
HENRY WOOD, GEO. CHRISTY, Proprietors.

THE TURF.

THE HORSE WILD IRISHMAN—That now stands ready to match any horse, mare, or gelding in the world, one, two and three miles, and repeat, to be seen at his owner's stables, at the Red House, Harlem, where, also, "Ellen Bateman" and "Little Flea" are stabling, under the attention of WM. A. BROWN, sole owner of said stock.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled ... $25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES ... 35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case ... [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled ... [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES ... [illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, with engraved cases ... [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies ... [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled ... [illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes ... [illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key ... [illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers ... $180 to $200
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers ... [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses ... [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers ... [illegible]
WATCHES which run eight days with once winding ... [illegible]
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches ... [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS ... [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS ... [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS ... [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS ... [illegible]
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES ... [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.
Watches Cleaned and Repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NO INVENTION of the present century surpasses in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes and every species of cutaneous eruptions, border on the miraculous; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea. Hundreds of our moral citizens can bear witness to its unrivaled merit.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing less than ... [illegible] ...

Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE. ... LILY WHITE, ... [illegible] ...

HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores but ... [illegible] ... 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

NOTICE.—A liberal price will be given for any of the following Nos. of the New-York Daily Times, ... [illegible] ...

LARGE IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—With all the fixtures, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of T. PINE, at Sing Sing, or WM. McCORD.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot at Newark, N. J. [illegible] apply to LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of S. N. KITCHEN, [illegible] New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—In Brooklyn. [illegible] Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 6 [illegible] Brooklyn, or H. PHILLIPS, on the premises. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Carlton-av., Brooklyn, [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] or of THOMAS W. FIELD, No. 237 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable [illegible] HOLMES.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story [illegible] Mount Vernon, East Chester, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. [illegible] Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 228 West 22d-st. [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—With 30 acres of land. [illegible] A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of P. D'HERVILLY, No. 62 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] Inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—[illegible] Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 158 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new 3-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements [illegible] G. S. ROE, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A brick house [illegible] Apply at VANLIEW'S Land Office, No. 1,112 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 290 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—[illegible] D. ROMING [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A frame house [illegible] JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSES FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Two stone-front Houses in Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, [illegible] J. W. DEARING, [illegible] Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A brick house and plot of ground in the village of Tarrytown. [illegible] Inquire of CHARLES OLMSTED, [illegible] or JAMES T. DRUMGOLD, [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story and attic brick house, [illegible] apply to J. S. SHAPTER, No. 259 Pearl-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, [illegible] Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] Apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 290 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 119 Spring-st. [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—[illegible] NELSON PLACE, No. 89 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A four-story [illegible] Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 107 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front [illegible] Apply of FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A neat 2-story [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant 4-story brown stone [illegible]

HOUSE, STABLE—And four lots of ground for sale, situated between Bainbridge and Chauncey-sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—[illegible] HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At South Norwalk, Conn. [illegible] HALL & CALBOW, No. 290 Broadway.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—[illegible] HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., or to GEO. C. WILLIAMS, No. 25 Park-row.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] Belleville, N. J. [illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful country seat and farm on Bergen Heights, in New-Jersey. [illegible] Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—[illegible] HOMER MORGAN, [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER.—[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A very desirable country residence, [illegible] W. H. WALSH, No. 72 Wall-st. [illegible] ACKERMAN, [illegible]

COTTAGE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable two story and attic cottage on Staten Island, [illegible] Apply to HALL & CALBOW, 290 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Rye Neck, [illegible] apply to HALL & CALBOW, No. 290 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half a mile west of the Depot at Port Chester. [illegible] HALL & CALBOW, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—[illegible] apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Orange, N. J. [illegible] T. L. SMITH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—By the Executors of FRANCES HENDRICKS, deceased. The 5 story fire-proof store No. 112 Pearl-st. The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 67 and 69 Exchange place. The 4 story fire-proof stores Nos. 24 and 32 New-st. The 3 story first-class modern built dwelling houses Nos. [illegible] West 21st-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 77 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—[illegible] Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS on the premises, Warburton-av., near Lamartine-av.

UPWARDS OF TWO HUNDRED HOUSES FOR SALE—In desirable locations in Brooklyn and vicinity, [illegible] COWLEY & HASKELL, No. 6 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

TWO NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, [illegible] SCRIBNER, [illegible]

7TH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE—[illegible] Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 158 Hester-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—[illegible] S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 186 West-st., New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] DAN'L E. DARLING, No. 4 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Of 30 acres in Westchester County, on the New-Haven Railroad, [illegible] apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—[illegible] CHARLES FOX, No. 176 South-st. P. S.—A less quantity of land would be sold, if desired, with the house. New-York, March 2, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE—40 ACRES.—The Governors of the New-York Hospital offer for sale the Farm in the town of Orange, Rockland County, [illegible] apply to JAMES DARRACH, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS—[illegible] Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. [illegible] Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, [illegible] Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE—[illegible] acres at Scotch Plains, New-Jersey, on the Central Railroad, [illegible] D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, second story, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—[illegible] H. & J. CARPENTER. Poughkeepsie, Feb. 14, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE—Beautifully located in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, [illegible] Address J. HOYT, No. 121 Washington-st.

FARM FOR SALE—In Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, [illegible] Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—A beautiful farm of 100 acres on the Raritan River, 3 miles northerly from the city of New-Brunswick. [illegible] Inquire of WILLIAM K. GASTON, on the premises, or of WARREN HARDENBURGH, No. 138 George-st., New-Brunswick.

LAND FOR SALE—In White Plains [illegible]

LAND FOR SALE LOW—To close an estate—[illegible] JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st. [illegible]

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—[illegible]

129TH STREET—LOTS FOR SALE—[illegible]

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—One of the best stands for business in the place. Possession given immediately. Apply at the drug store.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired lease of 13 lots of Ground, with brick barn and lumber sheds, [illegible] JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A promising Slate Quarry, well opened and well located. [illegible] I. B. BARBOUR & CO., Mining Agency, No. 110 Broadway, immediately.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Five Lots of Ground in Bergen-st., [illegible] RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 181 Front-st., New-York.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE—Two lots in 45th-st., [illegible] Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 158 Hester-st.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three of those beautifully located lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, left. Three minutes' walk from the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold in monthly installments of ten dollars, if applied for before March 1, next. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 158 Hester-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three story brick house [illegible] COUNTRY SEAT AT BLOOMINGDALE—[illegible] Hudson River, partly furnished, with every convenience for a private family, [illegible] Rent $800 from 1st April. PART OF DWELLING TO LET—The 3-story brick house [illegible] Rent $350 from 1st May. Apply to E. L. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 12 East 22d-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, [illegible] E. MARTIN.

HOUSE TO RENT—[illegible] W. HAMERSLEY, No. 5 Nassau-st., 2d story, from 12 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—At Morrisania, [illegible] J. HERALD, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The three-story dwelling-house, No. 65 Murray-st. [illegible] JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 5 Nassau-st., 2d story.

HOUSE TO LET.—The convenient modern built four-story basement house [illegible] GEO. B. WHITFIELD, [illegible] Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house [illegible] S. WARRINER, Jr., [illegible] South William-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET.—[illegible] Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 61 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of the four-story house, [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible] SLOANE, No. 58 William-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The three-story house [illegible]

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new houses, [illegible]

HOUSE FOR RENT—[illegible]

HOUSE AND APARTMENTS TO LET.—[illegible] A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible] Apply to GRAY & GARVIN, No. 17 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—[illegible]

COTTAGE TO LET AT HASTINGS, on the Hudson. [illegible] W. PETTEL, [illegible]

BUILDINGS TO LET—[illegible]

ABBEY HOTEL TO LET—GREAT BARGAIN—THE ABBEY HOTEL, on the Bloomingdale Road, [illegible] E. W. HINMAN, No. 2 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE.—[illegible] E. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—With or without steam-power, [illegible] A. & G. W. BRADY, No. 31 Greene-st., 4th floor.

TO LEASE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—[illegible] W. T. CHILD, No. 25 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—[illegible] Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, N. Y.—[illegible] JESSE PURDY, [illegible] WM. P. BROOKS, No. 6 Spruce-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Handsomely [illegible] JOHN WHYDE'S SONS, No. 23 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May to November, [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Most eligibly situated, [illegible] Apply to W. BURGOYNE, No. 3 Union-square.

FARM TO LET.—[illegible] County, about 22 miles from New-York, [illegible] JOHN ALSTYNE, No. 62 Wall-st.

THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO LET—[illegible] East Chester, [illegible] STATES BRIGGS, [illegible]

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—[illegible]

UPPER PART OF HOUSE [illegible] F. H. NASH.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible] G. K. ANDREWS, on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO RENT—[illegible]

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET.—[illegible]

LOFTS TO LET.—[illegible]

LARGE BASEMENT TO LET, NO. 202 FULTON-ST.—A first rate stand for wholesale or retail business of any kind. It is light and dry, [illegible] WM. HINTON.

TO LAWYERS—TO LET.—A lawyer who has offices on the second floor in one of the best locations in Wall-st. would let a room, with use of a good library, very cheap to an attorney. Address Box No 2,512, Post-Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two very desirable offices communicating by folding-doors, on the first floor of Trinity Building, [illegible] Inquire of the Superintendent, on the premises.

OFFICE TO LET.—In No. 3 Broad-st. Inquire of WM. H. GENELLE.

LAW OFFICES TO LET.—Three very desirable rooms in the third story of No. 335 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. Office furniture for sale. Inquire on the premises, of WHITING, CLARK & REED.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—One mile from the ferries, to a small family who would be willing to board the owner and his son. Address A. C. C., Box No. 216, New-York Post-Office, or Box No. 182, Brooklyn Post-Office.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A small, newly-built cottage, near Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad, [illegible] R. UPJOHN & CO., No. 77 Trinity Building.

CHEAP STORES, BAKERIES AND COTTAGES TO LET—Several of each description to let in the upper part of this City and Brooklyn. Also, houses in Avenue C. Inquire of E. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—The upper part of the beautiful marble front building, No. 495 Broadway, with show window on the street—to good tenants. Also the second floor, No. 36 Canal-st. 100 feet from Broadway. Apply to GROVER, BAKER & CO., No. 495 Broadway.

FOUR 3-STORY HOUSES TO LET—In 43d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Rent $300. Apply to JAS. BUCKLEY, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LAWYERS.—PART OF AN OFFICE TO LET—Second floor. No. 13 Nassau-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of house No. 61 West 22d-st., most commodious and convenient for a small family. To be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

LAND TO LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, below 40th-st.—Nine acres of land, with improvements, corner of Broadway and 109th-st. Inquire of G. A. BLOOD, No. 129 Chambers-st., 2d floor.

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE—Two lots on West-st., near Canal, 125 feet deep. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

BEEKMAN-STREET STORE, BASEMENT and LOFT TO LET.—The first floor, basement and under cellar, also the second loft of the new first-class five story brown stone building, No. 37 Beekman-st., between Nassau and William-sts. [illegible] Apply to CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st., or MARTIN & JOHNSON, No. 61 Wall-st.

STORE TO LET—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 20 and 22 Frankfort-st. [illegible] Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. [illegible] Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—Three desirable new stores [illegible] Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, on the premises, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET.—Also lofts and work-shops, [illegible] Inquire on premises, No. 8 Ann-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The five-story brick store No. 115 Fulton-st., [illegible] Apply to BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & [illegible], No. 115 Fulton-st.

STORE TO LET.—[illegible] Apply to W. WARD, No. 160 Broadway.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, [illegible]

STORE AND TWO LARGE BASEMENTS TO LET—Corner of John and William-sts. Inquire at the Leather Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st., New-York. [illegible] SLOAN & LEGGETT, [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET—On the corner of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. [illegible] Apply to THOS. MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st. from 1 to 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With large and small rooms, [illegible] SAML. F. SIGLER, [illegible] Forsyth-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 165 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms, well-lighted [illegible] WOOD & HUNTER, No. 124 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] Columbian Iron Foundry, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Adams-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms well lighted, [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 153 Cliff-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, [illegible]—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute [illegible] SAMUEL WASHBURN [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, [illegible] McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, [illegible] HENRY KEEP, [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned and in bonds of this City.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
[illegible] Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$150,000 OF 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad are offered for sale at the office of WM. A. KOBBE, No. 27 William-st. This road runs from Milwaukee to Watertown, Wisconsin, and its cost will be [illegible], and the amount actually expended on the 1st of January last is [illegible], and the whole line will be completed in August next. Whole issue of 1st Mortgage Bonds, [illegible]. Interest payable semi-annually at Bank of North America, New-York. Further information may be obtained from WM. A. KOBBE.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, [illegible] to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable. WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—[illegible] of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of St. Louis, issued for the Extension of the Water Works. Interest and principal payable in this City. Bonds maturing in [illegible]. For sale by E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 37 Wall-st.

$9,000 WANTED.—On first bond and mortgage for 3 or 4 years, on first-class property in Brooklyn, worth [illegible]. Apply at No. 56 William-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or in transit to New-York, by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TEXAS DEBT.—[illegible] GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 6 William-st.

BONE MANURE.—[illegible]

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855: [illegible]

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR. [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS. [illegible]

ASSETS. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.
I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct. G. GILL, Actuary.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Fred. S. Winston, Wm. J. Bunker, Richard Patrick, Rich'd H. M'Curdy, John Wadsworth, Sam'l D. Babcock, Gouv'r M. Wilkins, Jonathan Miller, Rob't G. Moulton, John V. L. Pruyn, Abraham Bininger, Chas. J. Stedman, [illegible] George R. Clark, Alfred Edwards, Wm. H. Popham, M. H. Grinnell, Lucius Robinson, W. Smith Brown.
FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise, and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property [illegible]
TRUSTEES. [illegible]
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Brooklyn, [illegible]
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: [illegible]
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—[illegible]
DIRECTORS. [illegible]
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] Wall-st. [illegible]
DIRECTORS. [illegible]
GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES.
No. 28 William-st. and No. 178 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three-quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders [illegible]
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.
[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. CO. COVINGTON, KY., Feb. 22, 1855.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of March, 1855, on the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents, and THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S first and second Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cents, will be paid on and after that date at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers No. 52 Wall-st. New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons. S. I. WALKER, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual Interest falling due March 1, 1855, on the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. BONDS OF 1853, ERIE AND KALAMAZOO MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of the Michigan Southern R. R. Co. No. 18 William-st. E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, March 5, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at their office, [illegible] Wall-st. New-York.
HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. payable on demand at their office No. 51 Wall-st. corner Pearl.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Seven per cent. Civil Fund BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, becoming due on the 1st day of March, 1855, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, on presentation at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 19, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, March 5, 1855.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of [illegible]
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY—Heretofore known as the BRONX RIVER POWDER MILL.—[illegible] will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 15, 1855, at 1 P. M. at the Court-House, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, [illegible]
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.—TUESDAY, March 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
[illegible]
50 shares Third-avenue Railroad.
2 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
6 shares Granite Insurance Company.
200 shares New-Jersey Flax, Cotton and Wool Co.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, [illegible] No. 28 Wall-street.

E. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—[illegible] TO-MORROW (Wednesday) [illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 6, 7 and 8, [illegible] The goods can be examined, as above, one day previous to the sale.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF A JOBBER'S STOCK OF SILK GOODS.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. [illegible] will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 7, [illegible] Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, March 7, [illegible] Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, [illegible] The sale will commence with a small lot of kitchen ware. The above is in very fine order, and will be sold without any reserve.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—By J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room corner of Frankfort and William-sts., [illegible]

T. BOYLE, Auctioneer, Store No. 46 Centre-st.
THIS DAY—At 10 o'clock, at the store, a large and general assortment of excellent second-hand furniture, [illegible] will be sold at 12 o'clock.

[illegible] FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—[illegible] THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] Catalogues at the house on the day of sale.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 10 o'clock, No. 38 Broad-st., in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers. [illegible] Sale peremptory, and catalogues now ready.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the dwelling house, No. 189 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, &c., [illegible] beds and bedding, bureaus, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.
GROCERIES, SUGARS, LIQUORS, [illegible]—THIS DAY, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, [illegible]

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.
W. W. SHIRLEY.—Will sell by auction, at the store of Thomas F. Field, a general assortment of china, glass and earthenware, from the shelves, in lots to suit city and country dealers, on TUESDAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—In Rye, Westchester Co., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of March, 1855, at 12 o'clock. For bills giving full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 190 Broadway, or T. F. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st.

SHERIFF SALE OF LIQUOR STORE—On TUESDAY, March 6, 1855, at 10 A. M., at Avenue A, west side, between 13th and 14th-sts., contents of a liquor store, bar and bar fixtures, [illegible] casks, &c., &c.

COAL.

FLOUR AND COAL.—The People's old established flour and coal agency, No. 28 Broadway, continue to supply the people of New-York and Brooklyn, with flour and coal by the single barrel or ton, at the wholesale market [illegible]

COAL! COAL!—Superior Red Ash, Egg and Stove, [illegible] delivered, for cash only. [illegible] between Taylor and Clymer-sts. [illegible] RICHARD TAYLOR.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Offers for sale a few cargoes of Lump, Broken, Egg, Grate, Stove and Pea Coal, [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,397,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	606,797 51
Average amount of Circulation	252,074 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,605,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. S. COE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,167,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America	111,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,145,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,271,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	182,165 01
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,511,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,277,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
E. C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	270,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 5th day of March, 1855.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	145,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	394,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	94,267 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,419,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,144,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	50,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	157,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 5th day of March, 1855.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	74,312 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
JOHN C. BERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	131,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
JOHN C. BERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	3,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	167,110 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	4,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,519,873 11
Average amount of Specie	275,186 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	138,615 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,572,783 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
JNO. PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,622,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	172,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	130,511 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$197,184 70
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	178,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
SAMUEL JENKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$727,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	510,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	2,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. HENRY CARY, Assistant President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. CARY, Ass't President.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
JAS. HEALEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,126,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	171,419 53
Average amount of Circulation	144,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	720,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 5th day of March, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of March, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	2,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 5th day of March, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, DOORS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Varnished and well-enameled, with all the various other qualities of linen and enameled, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000,) 18mo, pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 63 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 4 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons all lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 92 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DOCTOR HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—His grand remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.* The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, namely, a cure at once, and no delay and more expense. All other remedies conquered by it. No change for them. Call any hour at No. 56 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other medicines for female derangements. Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

DR. CORBETT—No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—362 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 131 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 547 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED.—Even in cases of the worst kind and oldest standing, by Dr. M. CARL MULLER, German Chemist, and former pupil of Liebig, Rose and Motscherlich, No. 9 West Broadway, near Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO SUIT THE TIMES—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company.—The mail—[illegible] miles shorter than any other route—Through in advance of the mail—the deadly Panama fever and two miles dangerous boating in Panama Bay.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, March 12, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office.

N. B.—Commencing on the 20th of April, the days of leaving New-York will be changed to the 5th and 20th of each month.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, March 7, and sail for the above port on SATURDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. Freight for Havana and Mobile, to be forwarded to JAS. CONNOLLY & CO. will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 21 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the Black Warrior, and sail Monday, March the 20th.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed, and leave on Saturday, March 10.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, THOS. SKINNER, commander, will leave pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Fare and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13 North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS I. BOYD and STEPHEN PAUL, under the firm of BOYD & PAUL, being dissolved by the death of Thomas I. Boyd, the affairs of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855. STEPHEN PAUL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of Importing and Jobbing Chemicals, Drugs, &c., under the firm of STEPHEN PAUL & CO., who will continue the business heretofore conducted by the late firm of Boyd & Paul, at No. 140 Chambers-st. and No. 121 Reade-st.
STEPHEN PAUL,
WILLIAM C. HALL,
GEORGE DIXON, Jr.,
EDWARD A. FRASER.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

OFFICE NO. 28 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1855.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity. [illegible]
CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 3 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing under the style of A. H. JOCELYN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of electrotyping will be greatly increased, and carried on by A. H. JOCELYN alone, who will pay all bills due by the firm at the old stand, No. 60 Fulton-st., New-York.
MONSON LOCKWOOD,
March 2, 1855. ALBERT H. JOCELYN.
Great inducements will be made to those who wish to get their books or engravings electrotyped in the best manner.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of HENRY & MEIGHAN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th day of January last. The business of the concern will be settled at No. 125 East 23d-st., by DAVID HENRY, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.
DAVID HENRY,
New-York, March 3, 1855. JOHN MEIGHAN.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore formed between GEBHARD ULLMANN and SIMON BRUENN, for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale trade in jewelry, at No. 30 Nassau-st., in the city of New-York, is this day of March, 1855, mutually dissolved.—Dated March 5, 1855.
GEBHARD ULLMANN,
SIMON BRUENN.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M.; arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M.; leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M.; Suspension Bridge at 10:30 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 8:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland. *First*—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Second*—7:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. *Third*—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. *Fourth*—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. *Fifth*—4:25 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 28, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 9 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av. will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way) by New-Jersey Railroad only from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:10 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy 12 M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 6:40; St. Albans, 7:45; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M., and Rutland 6:30; lodge, leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Burlington 8:30; leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 by 8, 4, and $3 by 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 by 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. Through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, March 14.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, March 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, April 11.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

ZINC PAINTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—Having enlarged their works to keep pace with the growing demand for their superior Zinc Paints, are prepared to supply the trade promptly, and, as usual, on liberal terms. The Company have succeeded in introducing a new process of grinding, which permits them to warrant their paints to keep soft and fresh in the kegs for any reasonable length of time and in any climate, being in this respect superior to all other paints. For steamboat painting and marine purposes generally their paint possesses peculiar advantages, and it is of unrivaled excellence, experience having proved it to be an entire protection against the marine worm and barnacles in all latitudes. The parlor finish, or china gloss, is ground in the best varnish manufactured by the Company. This paint is particularly recommended for interior painting and for steamboat cabins.

The brown zinc paint is made only by this Company, direct from their ore. It is sold at a much lower rate than any other paint, and is greatly valued for its protective effects when applied to iron, and is admirably suited for farm buildings, railroad stations, &c., and is especially valuable for painting tin roofs. The stone-color paint is a compound of the brown and white, and possesses all the valuable qualities of the brown. Its agreeable color has put it in great demand for country residences. The dry white zinc is sold in barrels of 200 lbs., and the paints are put up in kegs from 25 lbs. to 500 lbs. They also manufacture and keep on hand the best gum damar, varnish and zinc dryer, which is sold by the barrel or gallon. HENRY AFFLECK & CO.,
No. 165 Washington-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 23 Water-st.

GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, MERCURY CUPS, &c.—Furnished at the new manufactory No. 61 Greene-st., 4th story, at the lowest prices, by A. & G. W. BRADY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the provisions of an Act passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, the subscribers, named as corporators in said Act, give notice that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Corporation, now known as THE McCULLOCH COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY, will be held at the Office of the Phenix Gold Company, No. 10 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to carry into effect the provisions of said Charter and avail themselves of the privileges conferred thereby.
NATHANIEL H. WOLFE,
THOMAS C. Y. BUCKLEY,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES W. KEITH and SAMUEL L. KEITH against MOSES L. NOYES.—Summons for money demand on contract, issued with the name of Maynard L. Noyes, and amended as to the title. To MOSES L. NOYES: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1855, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 115 Nassau-st., second office floor, room No. 20, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 14th day of June, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 14, 1855.
CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PETER V. KING and NATHANIEL W. CHATER against CHARLES MONTGOMERY, —— COSTA and —— COSTA, composing the firm of COSTA HERMANOS, and FREDERICK H. WHITMORE.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not serv.)—To CHARLES MONTGOMERY and —— COSTA and —— COSTA, composing the firm of COSTA HERMANOS, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 65 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1855.
LAROCQUE & BARLOW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADRIEN FRANCOIS GAUPILLAT, FRANCOIS PHILIPPE ILLIG, HIPPOLITE MODESTE GUINDORFF and LOUIS VICTOR AUGUST MAPE, against MAURICE HILGER and LUDWIG FUNKE.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 77 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 2, 1855.
A. CLARKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD EVANS against JAMES RICHARDS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To Mr. JAMES RICHARDS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1855, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 115 Nassau-st., second office floor, room No. 20, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-three cents, with interest from the 7th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 14, 1855.
CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM R. CARY, JOSIAH OAKES, SAMUEL E. HOWARD and HENRY SAUGER against THE NEW-ENGLAND CUTLERY COMPANY.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 77 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1855.
A. CLARKE, Plaintiffs' Att'y, No. 77 Nassau-st., N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, [illegible], corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
JOSEPH FRENCH, } Administrators.
JOHN HARRISON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at office of MICHAEL GIBNEY, No. 8 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 5, 1854. JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. MEYER, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of G. NAGLE, Esq., No. [illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 7, 1854. LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Van Arsdale, No. 11 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.
JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor.
LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. 245 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1854.
AMANDA E. MILLER, } Administrators.
JAMES F. KENNY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Attorney at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.
RUFUS H. KING, } Executors.
JOSHUA J. KING, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CONRAD STEINHAUER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, corner of Montrose-av. and Leonard-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
JOHN MAERZ, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL D. MERRITT, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 30 Catharine-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 12, 1855. JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1854. WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1854. JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1854.
THOMAS D. MIDDLETON, Executor,
No. 12 New-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Rivington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1855.
JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the creditors of the RAHWAY STEAM BRICK WORKS, that in pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, they are required to present their claims to the undersigned, Receiver of said Rahway Steam Brick Works, appointed by the said Court, at his office, No. 305 Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey, within thirty days from the date of this notice.—Dated Feb. 13, 1855. WM. SILAS WHITEHEAD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1855.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 20th day of March next, for a loan of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, upon the Convertible Bonds or Notes of this Company, payable Sept. 1, 1860, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. payable semi-annually. Bonds of this Company [illegible] in April or October next, will be received in settlement for this loan, or payment may be made in cash, as follows, viz.: Three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars on the 20th March next, and two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars on 20th September next; or the whole amount may be paid in cash at such times as may be agreed upon, prior to 1st April next. Proposals will be open at this office at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, 20th March, and the loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders. The Directors reserving the right to discriminate in favor of bids for the largest amounts. By order of the Directors.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in store for sale, purchased by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Discussion on Spiritualism.

A small audience was scattered through the Tabernacle last evening to listen to a continuation of the oral discussion on Spiritualism, between Dr. WILLIAMS and Rev. Mr. CLARK. The question was, whether the so-called spiritual manifestations of the present day are properly referable to the agency of departed spirits. Mr. CLARK was on the affirmative, and Dr. WILLIAMS on the negative. The former opened the controversy for the evening, and the latter closed it.

Rev. Mr. CLARK said that in endeavoring to prove that there are spiritual manifestations he would confine himself to facts, as he and many other persons had experienced them. There is a large class of intelligent and respected men in this City who have united to investigate the subject, and these persons have seen *spirit hands*, and have taken hold of them. Spiritual light has also been seen; its clearness and beauty could not be misapprehended. Accordeons have been played by spirits, and the sweetest music given forth; thousands of phenomena can be testified to, and all these things have been unmistakably seen. He referred to an article published last Summer, by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, in which that individual described some manifestations made to him. He had his *pantaloons torn* by a spirit. The same spirit also beat a drum in his hearing, and sung the "Old Granite State." He was delighted with the music. ISAAC T. HOPPER, the philanthropist, appeared at the table and said, "the rock of prejudice is beginning to yield to the hammer of truth, and it may even now be blasted without the aid of powder." The spirit then rang a bell which was under the table and the noise was so loud that the servant appeared, thinking her mistress had called her. A penknife was taken up and set down again by the invisible agency. A pen was lifted from the table and it proceeded of itself to write the name of ISAAC T. HOPPER. Mr. GARRISON's hand was patted pleasantly by a spirit; he thought, however, it felt a little cold. The speaker said he did not cite these instances from Mr. GARRISON's article, as the most remarkable illustrations of the truth of his position; because Mr. GARRISON had long been known as having a tendency towards materialism. There is a class of manifestations which consist in moving material objects. For instance, an angel in the New Testament, rolled away the stone in front of the sepulchre. Philip, after his conversation with the eunuch, was "spirited away" to a distance of *thirty miles*. Some such power sustained Christ when he walked on the sea; it must have been the agency of departed spirits. He then read from an article published in the *Mackinac*, that two men could not hold down a table which spirits were lifting. Five men, whose united weight was one hundred and fifty pounds, (they were not very heavy individuals,) could not by sitting upon it keep it down.

Dr. WILLIAMS said we are naturally disposed to listen to remarkable narrations with credence. Many people believe in ghosts—he did when he was a schoolboy. A man always inclines to the direction of his thoughts, whatever that may happen to be. A person is sawing wood, and while thinking intently on some subject, unconsciously saws off his finger. He is not aware of his injury until his mind returns again to him. The speaker had met many persons who, when he recalled to them (for the sake of experiment) some dear friend far away, they would become so excited as in a few minutes to believe they saw him present, when he was not. Many men, eminent in history for their great thoughtfulness, have exhibited such tendencies. DESCARTES, at times, thought he was followed by an imaginary person, who urged him to continue his studies and encouraged him in his labors. Dr. JOHNSON fancied that he heard his dead mother call out to him "SAMUEL." POPE, when he had a disease in the intestines, declared that he saw an arm on the wall. But all these sights were in consequence, as the persons themselves confessed, of an excitement of brain. So is it the case with modern spiritualists. If a man acquires a power over his thoughts, spiritualism immediately fades away.

The speaker then entered somewhat into philosophical detail, referring to the structure of body and mind, and the intimate and strong influence of one mind over another.

He asked if there ever was a medium with a *dry skin*? All are moist—and favorable on this account to foster excitements and fascinations of the brain. He defied his opponent to show that spiritual developments are not entirely *subjective phenomena*. They have nothing at all to do with anything outside of the mind itself. They are mental delusions, brought on by intense excitement, which is not reluctantly submitted to.

The remarks of both speakers elicited some applause; and the audience, having been very orderly during the whole evening, dispersed at the conclusion of the discussion.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Yesterday morning an extensive counterfeiting operation was brought to light in the Second Ward. It seems that during the last six weeks, various parts of the Eastern States have been flooded with new and dangerous counterfeit $3 issues on the Mercantile Bank of Providence, Rhode-Island. The plate purports to be engraved by DANFORTH & Co., and with the exception of their being of a very dark shade, they are skillfully executed and well calculated to deceive the public. Two men, who are undoubtedly the *tools* of the real counterfeiters, were captured yesterday by officer HERRMANS, whom a grocer in Smith-street detected in the act of passing one of the bills. The prisoners were brought to the Second Ward Station-house by the police officer, thence to the Mayor's Office by Captain LEONARD, where an affidavit was taken before Justice OSBORNE.

Meanwhile a large roll of the counterfeit $3 bills was found in possession of HOGAN, who may yet give information that will lead to the arrest of the leading offenders.

The defendants were examined and committed to prison for trial.

Three Deaths by Burns and Scalds.

On Thursday morning Coroner HILTON held an inquest at No. 33 Columbia-street, on the body of a female named MARGARET CONNERTY, who died of severe burns received on the 1st ultimo, by her clothes catching fire. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was aged 40 years, and born in Ireland.... Coroner WILHELM held an inquest at No. 197 Avenue A, on the body of a man named GOTLIEB BARTH, who was burned in a shocking manner at Chamberlain's Slaughter-house, in Eldridge-street, on the 10th of February last. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was aged 35 years, and born in Germany.... Another inquest was held on the body of FRANCIS SINGER, who was scalded to death on the 22d ultimo, while at work in the Brewery of Messrs. MILES, in Chrystie-street. There was no blame attached to any person, and the Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The deceased was born in Germany, and aged 27 years.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday, at No. 135 Crosby-street, on the body of a lad named JAMES MCGILL, aged 17 years, who died from the effects of a stab which he received with a penknife, in the hands of JOHN MCCABE another lad also aged about 17 years. From the evidence it was shown that the deceased, MCCABE, and some other boys were "skylarking" together in the street, on the 18th ult.; that MCCABE had an open penknife in his hand, which he thrust about sportively, but recklessly, at his companions; that the deceased received a stab in the arm, producing a severe flesh wound, under which he continued to suffer, and on Thursday died. The Jury, under those circumstances, in their verdict declared "that JAMES FINLEY MCGILL came to his death by a wound inflicted with a penknife in the hands of JOHN MCCABE."

Ticket Swindle.

Yesterday the following affidavit was made before Justice BRENNAN, in the absence of Judge OSBORNE:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Arthur Langell, being duly sworn, saith: That on Sunday, 4th inst., he was taken to the office at No. 160 West-street, for the purpose of purchasing three passage tickets to California; he inquired of the person in charge thereof if that was the regular California steamer office, when he replied "Yes, here is three upper berths, the only ones we have;" deponent then asked what the fare was; he replied that it was "$165; that is the regular price; the fare had raised since July;" that this price had included the transit ticket, without which the price was $150; deponent paid $160 on account of the passage tickets at $165 each; deponent went to an office called the regular office, where a friend of his purchased a ticket, including a transit ticket, for $150. ARTHUR LANGEL.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March, 1855.

M. E. BRENNAN, Police Justice.

The Justice decided that the party should refund $15, which was done, when all left apparently satisfied.

The Alleged Arson.

The investigation respecting a charge of arson pending against JAMES HARRIS, was proceeded with yesterday before Judge DAVISON at the Second District Police Court. There were several witnesses sworn for the prosecution, but nothing very material as to his guilt was elicited. The Magistrate took the defendant's examination and further adjourned the case to Friday next.

Surrendered by his Securities.

JAMES IRVING, who became security in the sum of $5,000 for MCLOUGHLIN, *alias* Pargene, who stands charged with committing a murderous assault on Mr. BENJAMIN LAYCRAFT, of the Eighth Ward, during last Fall, (and who is now in the Tombs on a second charge of participating in the Stanwix Hall shooting affray,) yesterday made a formal surrender of MCLOUGHLIN to the authorities. In order to obtain his release MCLOUGHLIN will be compelled to give bonds in both cases.

☞ Officers MOORE and MURRAY, of the Second District Police Court, arrested JOSEPH H. PYLEE, yesterday, on a charge of committing a rape on the person of Miss JULIA RYDER, residing at No. 129 Waverley-place. He was held to bail to answer.

☞ A noted thief was detected in the Third Ward about daylight yesterday morning, by a private watchman, who pursued him so closely that he ran to the pier, jumped off and was drowned.

☞ The Board of Supervisors met last evening, but the business transacted was devoid of general interest. The Board will hold another meeting on Thursday next.

Mayor's Black Book.

The complaint book was in a very plethoric condition on Saturday. By way of depletion, and in order to reduce it to a sanitary state, we extract the following:

J. M. Wallace, Great Jones-street—That carts, wagons, and bales of hay encumber the sidewalk at Nos. 19 and 21 Great Jones-street; also that stove pipes are placed through the windows of Nos. 27 and 29 Great Jones-street, to the great danger of the neighborhood.

H. M. Randos, No. 110 Leroy-street—That the sidewalk is encumbered in Liberty-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, with boxes bound with iron hoops, the same being dangerous to passers by.

By Elliott Osborn—States that on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 28, the Hook and Ladder Company No. 10 Truck was rolled from the house of said Company by a numerous party of boys, and on the return of the said apparatus, sixty-three boys were counted by complainant and others, the oldest being about fourteen years; these said boys raising yells to annoy the neighborhood. Had one of these boys fallen, (the complainant continues,) others might have stumbled, and the truck passing over them would have either maimed or killed some of them. Also, that the street in front of Nos. 25 and 28 Eldridge-street, is obstructed with snow and ice.

The members of Rev. Mr. Chapin's church complain against a number of bad boys who congregate in Crosby-street, in the rear of the church, and use very offensive and improper language on the Sabbath. The children who attend the Sabbath school (male and female) in going to the basement of said church are obliged to hear this profanity, for the reason that a wall only divides them from the said boys.

By R. Pape, Janesville, Wis.—That he was defrauded out of $5 by H. Parrett, keeper of a mock-auction shop in Broadway, near Chambers-street, in exchange for a worthless watch.

E. Hays, Fifty-fifth-street, Second-avenue—That rocks are carelessly blasted by Kinsley (contractor) in Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, to the great danger of the neighborhood, as there is no covering to said blasts when set off.

Ellen Doran complains that Thomas Quiglan, of New-York, promised her marriage. He has now deserted her, and refuses to support her and her baby. The matter was referred by Colonel Ming to the Commissioners of Emigration.

Alexander Laxey, of Belfast, Maine, bought a worthless watch at a mock-auction shop in Chatham-street, for which he paid $8.

Officer Stoughton complains that Broadway, between Reade and Duane-street, is very much encumbered with ice, making it very dangerous for horses and travelers.

E. Jeffer, No. 103½ Third-avenue, complains that the butcher's shop at No. 102 said avenue is a perfect nuisance—that the butchers slaughter pigs and calves upon the premises in the basement, and cast the filth and offal into the water-closet. The stench, they say, is intolerable, and productive of sickness to those living in the neighborhood. He also complains that calves are constantly bleating there, and that a goat also makes a noise; that flies congregate in great numbers; decomposed vegetables are allowed to collect in the yard, and that, in fact, it is as filthy a place as can be found in the City.

The number of complaints registered yesterday was pretty full—varying but little from those ordinarily entered on the Complaint Book. Among them are the following:

J. H. Maynard, Fourteenth-street, opposite Irving-place, complains that loafers congregate around the corner of Fourteenth-street and Irving-place on evenings, and that a very valuable cow was stolen from his yard on Saturday night last.

Thomas Green, No. 201 West Twenty-fourth-street, complains that John Leary, No. 293 Eighth-avenue, admits persons on Sundays to procure liquor through his back-door.

R. Platt, No. 339 Pearl-street, complains that the street and gutter in front of No. 337 Pearl-street, is obstructed with mud, &c., and has been so for a long time; also, that boys play ball on Sundays in Franklin-square, much to the annoyance of the neighborhood; also, that carts encumber said square.

That there is a pond of stagnant water in the Seventh-avenue, near Fifty Seventh-street, caused by the contractor filling up the street, and that the same is unhealthy and injurious to the neighborhood.

That Wall-street from Broad to Pearl-street is encumbered with dirt and ice.

That gangs of rowdies and loafing boys congregate on the corner of Broome and Centre-streets, particularly on Sundays, and annoy and insult the neighbors, even ladies, passing.

That the ash carts do not remove the ashes in front of Dey-st. Hotel without payment.

John Fitzgerald complains that he bought a worthless watch at No. 137 Broadway, of a "Funk."

Fires.

A fire took place in the dry goods store window of Cromie & Crawford, No. 459 Eighth-avenue, on Saturday evening, caused by some of the goods taking fire from the gas burner. The flames were extinguished with a few pails of water, but the damage done amounted to over $1,000; fully insured in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Early on Sunday morning the hat and cap store of James Harris, No. 301 Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-first-street, was discovered on fire, but in time to prevent much damage. Harris was arrested and is now in custody on suspicion of having fired his premises. His stock was insured for $2,000, equally divided in the Washington and Phenix offices.

At 10½ o'clock on Sunday night a fire took place in the smoke-house and provision store of Robert Morris, No. 514 Washington-street, caused by some of the meat in the smoke-house falling from the strings on the grating, setting the smoking apartment on fire. Not much damage was done. There is an insurance on the stock of $2,500, $2,000 of which is in the Columbia Insurance Company.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MARCH 5.

Before His Honor the Recorder.

Yesterday was the first day of the March term. Nothing was done beyond the empanelling of juries. The Grand Jury did not attend in sufficient number to form a quorum, consequently they were dismissed till this day, when the Recorder's charge will be delivered. Of the Petit Jury an astonishing number were sick and got off on that sufficient excuse. If all our citizens are sick in the same proportion, the doctors of this City must be well employed. No cases were tried, but probably the Court will transact some business to-day. Doors open at 11 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Their Treatment by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors.

CONSUMPTION AND ITS CAUSES,

BY GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.,

Of the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

The *Causes* of Consumption can only be divided into two divisions: *Hereditary* and *External Causes*. The *former* cannot be avoided—the *latter*, which includes *Physical, Mental and Mechanical*, to a certain extent can. I speak briefly of *Hereditary tendencies* to that disease. It is a law of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, that "*like begets like*." It is impossible for *unhealthy* parents to beget *healthy* children. If the diseased organs of the parents be the Lungs, their children will *inherit a tendency* to diseases of the same organs. There is no one disease so liable to be *handed down* from parent to child, as Consumption—nor is it *strange*, when we consider the vast influence which the Lungs exert in forming and sustaining a healthy constitution—being the "Lamp of Life"—the origin of all nervous and vital force—the "*main-spring*" which sets the wheels of life in motion.

The query here arises, have parents the *moral right* to entail upon their offspring *consumption, disease* and *death*, or rather should persons *marry who have existing consumption*, or a *predisposition* to that disease. No one doubts that the disease is entailed upon the child by the parents, which extends to future generations. How is this to be prevented? It is not my province at this time to answer this question. I promise to do it hereafter.

I have said that Consumption was caused by a *filling* up of the air cells of the lungs of a peculiar matter of *tuberculous* or *scrofulous*, and that this matter is formed in and deposited by the blood. I have endeavored to show that the *disease* or *alteration* of the blood is the *result* of a *previous disease* or *alteration* in the lungs—or in other words, that Consumption is *primarily* a disease of the lungs and not of the blood, which is the *Orthodox theory*, and which has been founded on the system of attempting to cure the disease by remedies which were supposed to possess the power of *purifying* that fluid. I claim that the latter is false in theory, and fatal in practice.

Pure air, and enough of it, is the necessary food of the lungs. If withheld, or changed in *quality*, the most serious and fatal results follow. Any organ of the human body increases in *size and strength by use*, and *decreases by disuse*. Let the reader keep this fact in view, and he will easily understand why certain causes induce consumption.

The physical causes of consumption are—those which *exclude* from the lungs *pure air*, and also prevent them from being *sufficiently exercised*. The reason is obvious why persons whose occupations are *indoors*, whose habits are sedentary, are more liable to the disease than those who enjoy the *fresh, pure air*—just as God made it. It is unnecessary that I should mention the occupations of those who are necessarily deprived of this blessing; nor those whose feet press the green earth, and whose brow is fanned by the breezes of Heaven. Consumption is a disease of *civilization—the attendant of fashion* and folly. The Red man of the forest, who, unrestrained by the conventionalities of *modern improvements*, who *lives* and *moves* in primitive simplicity, is never its victim.

Let me bring forward a common instance of withholding *pure air* from the lungs, and its results. Every person has experienced the *dullness, languor* and *nervousness* produced by visiting crowded assemblies. You have here an instance of partial suffocation, or *rather hanging*. It is seen in our churches, lecture-rooms, places of amusement, dwellings, sleeping apartments, offices. Behold what a change upon emerging into the life-giving air, pure and undefiled; how the eyes brighten and the cheeks glow. The *long-drawn breath* denotes a *return to life*. That health can exist for any length under such *deadly* influences, is absolutely impossible, and it is no "dispensation of Providence" that the "penalty of death" should be inflicted upon those who thus *knowingly* or *ignorantly* violate the laws of their existence. It is the legitimate *effect of causes*, and the punishment is *just*.

Consumption is often *induced* or invited by indulgence in the depressing passions. Fear, doubt, despondency, care and anxiety depress the vital powers, paralyze the muscular and nervous systems, and lay the foundation for the approach of that disease which "cometh like a thief in the night." How many a wife, who has watched for weeks and months the bedside of a sick and dying husband, whose heart is torn and bleeding with doubt and anxiety, has been hurried to the grave. The man of business, whose mind is harassed, day after day, with cares and perplexities, is often stricken down by its ravages.

I shall mention but few of the *mechanical causes* of *Consumption*. These consist in preventing the *free* and *natural* movements of the lungs, by *pressure* upon the surface of the ribs. The lungs are *naturally* larger in circumference, *under* the short ribs or waist, than around the upper part. Any external pressure upon the ribs is extended to the lungs, *thus preventing the inhalation of air*. Let me say a few words upon the effects of "tight lacing"—which is a *modern innovation*, or improvement upon the *handiwork* of the Almighty; volumes have been written upon this subject, still fashion requires that females' waists should be rendered "wasp-like," in order to merit the title of "lady." Who has not witnessed the *rapid* and *labored* breathing, as if the lungs would burst the bonds which bound them—strangulation is taking place as effectually as if a rope were around the neck. Suicide is being committed—Consumption is being invited, and death is the end; yet it continues "fashionable," and every year some new *implements of torture* are imported, to sap the foundation of life and health—while, in the meantime, *Consumption* is busily engaged in exporting the victims of such folly and ignorance, to the "bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Consumption will ever be the great "Destroyer" of the human race, so long as the laws of life and health are daily and constantly violated.

The causes of Consumption are upon the right hand and upon the left—its seeds are scattered broadcast over the earth—we breathe its poison [illegible] in the *ill-ventilated* sanctuary of our God and in the poisonous air of our dwellings. When will people understand the absolute necessity of *pure air, exercise* and a *proper diet*, to prevent and ward off the disease which desolates every hearth with its ravages? When will they learn the worse than *utter folly* of depending upon *drugs* for its prevention and cure.

Note.—I shall omit for a time my articles upon Consumption, as first proposed. Having been solicited to give my opinion upon the effects of alcohol in *promoting Consumption*, my next communication will be upon that subject.

MARCH 5.

[Advertisement.]

ARE THESE THINGS SO?—The experience of three generations have been directed to the Brandreth Pill. They have the advantage of at least one hundred and fifty years of study, and that directed with a single view to the perfection of this celebrated medicine. Of course it is not perfect yet—nothing earthly is so—but for all the purposes for which a purgative is required, it has few if any equals. There are thousands who use this medicine who have done so from periods varying from twenty to seventy years, and who give it great credit, who say it has restored them from sickness—often when every other means had failed—to perfect health and enjoyment. The fact is, that, if we can but understand that our afflictions from bodily ills, mainly proceed from impure blood, and that Brandreth's Pills purify the blood, then it is easy to understand how they are so successful in the cure of disease of opposite character, as costiveness and dysentery; stoppage of urine and diabetes. But we cannot take these Pills and lose our blood; we cannot take these Pills and be cured if we follow the starving plan of treatment. To cure disease with the Brandreth Pills as the medicine, we require all the blood in our body, every drop of it.

In all acute diseases let Brandreth Pills and mild diet be used, and the patient will soon be restored to good health. In chronic complaints, let the Pills be used as often as convenient, by which means the vitality of the blood will be improved, and a crisis will be generally brought about; the disease being changed to acute, a few large doses of Pills and a few days confinement to the house, will change the chronically diseased individual to a sound man. This is no figure of the imagination; it can be proved by a thousand matter of fact men, who have experienced these effects. Remember, in all cases of disease, no matter whether it be a cold or a cough; whether it be asthma or consumption; whether it be rheumatism or pleurisy; whether it be typhus or fever and ague, or bilious fever; croup or whooping cough, or measles; whether it be scarlet fever or small-pox; that the Pills known as Brandreth's Pills, will surely do more than all the medicines of the Drug Store, for your restoration to health. And what is more will surely do you no injury. Use them so as to produce a brisk effect, and your sickness will be the affair of a day or two, while those who are too wise to follow this common sense advice, are often, unfortunately for themselves, sick for months.

DUSTY WEATHER AND BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS are in a peculiar manner suitable to the diseases of this climate, and especially this City. Their prompt and judicious use clear the system of those accumulations often occasioned by suddenly checked perspiration, and by breathing air filled with dust, as it was in Broadway yesterday.

Influenza is atmospherical—it floats in the air—it is breathed and taken into the circulation, poisons our blood, occasions chills, shivering, sneezing, running at the nose, sore throat, running from the eyes, and, if not speedily cured, lays the foundation for consumption.

Now, one good dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS often cures this complaint at once, but their continued use for a few days never fails. They have already cured at least one thousand persons in the last two weeks.

Sold at DR. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, Brandreth Building—Entrance No. 43 Canal-street—at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Also, at the Branch Offices, No. 274 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ They don't believe it, because they can't see it! Pray, tell us what they don't believe, and what they can't see. Why, the ladies who purchase those wet Goods of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, don't believe they were damaged by either fire or water, for the simple reason they cannot see the slightest stain or blemish in any of them. It is true, some of the English and Domestic Long Cloths were slightly wet; but those pure Irish Linens, Marseilles, Quilts and Counterpanes, Lace and Muslin Drapery, and other White Goods, are in as good condition as they were from the manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS,

No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and

No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.—A correct analysis of the phrenological organs shows each individual to what pursuit or profession in life he is best adapted—in which he may be most successful, wherein he is deficient, or excessively developed, and how to cultivate or restrain those faculties necessary to obtain a harmonious, uniform, and consistent intellectual, moral and social disposition. Examinations, with Written Descriptions, day and evening, by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA—Is the most effectual purifier of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to whom its composition has been made known,) pronounce it to be an UNEQUALED TONIC MEDICINE for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. JOHN BULL's principal office, No. 2 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell on Tuesday, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, houses and lots Nos. 134 and 136 and 148 Houston-street, and vacant lot No. 140 Houston-street, between Sheriff and Willett-streets, near Union Market. A large portion of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent. For maps and particulars inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The surprising power possessed by this fine medicine, in the cure of all Diseases of the Liver and Stomach, is truly wonderful. Any case of Dyspepsia will readily yield to a few doses of this golden remedy. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

MARRIED

At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. D. T. Morrill, Baptist Minister, JOHN H. D. FINCHETT, of Chester, Eng., to Miss SARAH SHEPHERD, of Bristol, Eng.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, March 4, of scarlet fever, EMMA MARCIA, youngest child of Ira and Amanda F. Hersey, aged 1 year, 4 months and 5 days.

In this City, on Sunday night, March 4, MARY, wife of William Colgate, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 22 E. 23d-st.

In this City, on Monday morning, 5th inst., MARY ALICE, youngest child of John and Mary A. Hageman, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock, from their residence, No. 219 W. 22d-st., without further invitation.

In this City, MILLARD FILLMORE, son of Ferdinand and Julia Froshay, aged 4 years, 4 months and 4 days.

His remains will be taken to Unionville, Westchester County, for interment.

In this City, on Monday the 5th inst., SARAH MATILDA, wife of William J. Wiswell, aged 40 years.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Varick-st., at 12 o'clock, Tuesday, 6th inst. The remains will be taken to Belville, N. J., for interment.

In this City, of consumption, MARGARET PATTERSON, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, 6th inst., from the residence of her father, Samuel P. Patterson, No. 286 8th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, the 5th inst., EDWIN HENRY, only child of Thomas L. and Maria J. Conroy, aged 8 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 100 Varick-st.

In this City, on Sunday, March 4, CHARLES HERBERT, youngest child of Geo. F. and Carrie M. Wellman.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, 6th inst., at No. 62 4th-st.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th inst., Mrs. ANN DE BEVOISE, widow of the late James De Bevoise, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends, acquaintances and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Bedford-av. and Madison st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 7, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, 5th inst., ISAAC WILKINS WATERMAN, second son of Augustus and Mary Jane Waterman, and grandson of Abraham Mann, of New-York, aged 2 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, 6th inst.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

At Washington City, D. C., on Saturday, March 3, after a sudden illness, Mr. NATHAN WHITELY, of this City.

His remains will be interred in Washington.

In this City, on Sunday morning, 4th inst., SARAH J., wife of Charles Mackin, aged 27 years, 9 months and 25 days.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 177 West 22d-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 5.

$3,500 Indiana State 5s....	81	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R....b30	94½
5,000 Virginia 6s....b3	95½	245 do....	94½
6,000 do....s3	95½	100 do....	94½
5,500 do....s3	95½	150 do....b60	94½
2,500 Louisiana 6s....	85	100 Hudson River R. R.b30	33
1,000 California 7s, '70....	86	50 Panama Railroad.b30	100
1,000 do....	86½	50 do....b60	100
1,000 Sacramento City 10s	80	385 Erie Railroad....s3	46
2,000 Hrlm. 1st Mg. Bs.s3	90	50 do....s60	46
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75.b3	83½	100 do....s3	46
5,000 do....b3	83½	100 do....b10	46
1,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	79½	100 do....btw	46
5,000 do....	79½	25 do....b30	46
3,000 Hud. Rv. 2d Mg. Bs.	82½	50 do....s60	46
26,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bds.c	75	50 do....b15	46
10,000 do....s30	75	150 do....	46
6,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R. bds.	95½	225 do....	46
1,500 Chic. & R. I. R.R. bds.	94½	600 Reading Railroad....c	78
8 Bank of America....	111	300 do....s60	78
100 Mechanics' Bank....	115	200 do....b15	78
50 Bank of Commerce....	107	750 do....s3	79
10 Merchants' Ex. Bk....	101½	200 do....s10	79
5 Corn Exchange Bank....	95	300 do....b60	79½
5 Am. Exchange Bank....	105½	2,600 do....b60	80
25 U. S. Trust Co....	102	100 do....b60	80½
100 New Creek Coal Co....	2	10 Mich. Southern R. R.	91
50 Nic. Transit Co....s3	16	5 Mich. So. Construct'n	85
650 do....s3	16	22 N. Ind. Construction.	89
300 Canton Company....s3	24	11 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R..	102
50 Cumb. Coal Co....btw	34	100 Ill. Central R. R....s60	96
1000 Penn. & Leh. Z'c Co s3	1½	10 Clev. & Toledo R. R..	75

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction this morning, by A. H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Wisconsin Improve'nt Fund 12s., Int added.	90½
7,000 Hudson River 2d Mortgage, Int. added.	72½
2,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R., 1st Mortg., Int. added	87½
2,000 Mich. South. R.R., Jackson Br. do., Int. add	70
4,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. R., 7's, 1860, Int. added	78½
10,600 acres land DeKalb & Morgan Cos. Tenn. ₩acre	3c.
16 shares Third-avenue Railroad.	29½
100 shares Erie Railroad.	40½
10 shares Peoria and Oquawka Railroad.	85
175 shares Cumberland Coal Company.	34½
50 shares United States Mail Steamship Company	35
100 shares Chatham Bank.	80
150 shares Isabella Copper Company.	90c
5 shares North Eastern Company.	40

Mr. S. DRAPER holds his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Indiana State 5s....	80½	100 Erie Railroad....b10	46½
10,000 Virginia 6s....	95½	100 do....baw	46½
2,000 Missouri 6s....	92½	27 Harlem Railroad....	32½
15,000 N. Y. 6s, '61....	107	300 do....	32½
500 N. Y. Cen. 7s....	95½	100 do....b30	32½
2,000 Ind. State Bonds....	85	200 Reading Railroad...b3	79½
2,000 Har. 1st M. Bs....s3	90½	50 do....	79½
5,000 do....		200 do....	79½
50 Nic. Transit Co....s3	16½	100 do....	79½
200 Cumb. Coal Co....c	34½	150 Hud. Riv. R. R....	33
400 do....b60	35	50 do....b15	33½
100 do....s3	34½	50 do....b15	33½
100 Erie Railroad....b60	47	28 Clev. & Toledo R. R....	74½
50 do....	46½	5 Gal. & Chicago R. R....	97½
50 do....	46½	50 do....btw	98
150 do....b15	46½	100 N. Y. Cent. R. R....b30	95
44 do....s3	46½	100 do....s3	95
50 do....s3	46½		

MONDAY, March 5—P. M.

The Weekly Official Bank Averages, which we advertise in this paper, to Saturday, March 3, present an increased movement in all departments, including an addition to the Specie reserve of $160,276. The comparison with the previous return, February 24, shows an

Increase of Loans....	$795,611
Gain in Specie....	160,276
Addition to Circulation....	142,968
Increase of Deposits....	1,430,133

Including the regular Sub-Treasury balance, as it stood on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 30.	Feb. 24.	March 3.
Loans....	$91,652,637	$91,590,492	$92,386,103
Specie....	12,076,147	16,370,958	16,531,234
Circulation....	7,075,880	6,963,740	7,106,708
Deposits....	63,888,039	74,544,195	75,984,329
In Sub-Treasury....	2,300,000	4,658,596	4,386,957

The week opened on a liberal supply of money, at short notice, and on 30 to 60 days' paper, at 6@7 ₩ cent.; most of the business done at the inside figure. On very select securities, returnable on demand, loans are occasionally offered at 5 ₩ cent. Some of the Foreign Bankers are not able to place their surplus means satisfactorily on these cheap terms, and are not disposed to increase their drawings on London and Paris except at full Specie rates; preferring to have their balances, on the other side, accumulate for the present where they carry from 4 to 5 ₩ cent. without risk. Good bills on London were not readily had from the regular drawers under 109¾, and transient Bank signatures brought 109⅝; Paris 5.12½@5.11¼. It has been stated that a portion of the Canadian and other British North American bank means hitherto employed in Wall-street have been sent home or transferred to Boston, under the apprehension that the recent tax law, to reach non-residents, may be construed to apply to the floating capital temporarily used by these concerns. The Assay Office received to-day about $370,000 of the Gold brought by the Nicaragua steamer; the remainder being in Coin from the San Francisco Branch Mint. The Office has been happily relieved by Congress from the absurd construction upon the law for its establishment which compelled the transmission of the Gold to Philadelphia before refining for coinage. The Treasurer has on hand a supply of fine bars, to pay out on the deposits of crude Gold made today, in season for the steamer to Europe on Wednesday. The export by this opportunity will probably be increased to $800,000, possibly, if the bars can be had, to one million dollars. We are requested to say that the remittance to ADAMS & Co. by the California steamer was $43,000 more than manifested by the purser. In objecting, this morning, to an alteration of the purser's report, we did not mean to doubt this representation; but the rule, which is deemed most respectful to the ship's officer, will nevertheless continue to be observed.

The Stock Exchange was full one ₩ cent. higher in the prices of the more active Shares, to-day, and a good business was also done in two or three leading Railway Bonds at a fraction advance on the rates of Saturday. Reading and Erie were the principal attraction; of the former, the sales amounted to 5,000 Shares, closing 79¾ cash, 80½ buyer 60 days; Erie 46½; New-York Central 95 ₩ cent.; Illinois Central Bonds 75; Erie new Bonds 83½ ₩ cent. The general market closed firm, and the Bulls, through the day, had the advantage over the opposite party. A leading member of the Board, generally known as a Bear, has been a very large and steady buyer of Reading for ten days past.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MARCH 3.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank....	$6,367,293	$906,757	$252,674	$5,605,598
Atlantic Bank....	456,610	81,761	90,225	197,793
Bk. of America....	4,157,953	1,920,959	111,809	4,099,779
Bk. of Commerce....	8,185,801	1,424,980	2,270	5,646,706
Bk. Commonwealth.	1,145,916	91,549	91,177	859,415
Bk. of New-York....	3,171,830	792,211	262,923	2,793,817
Bk. of N. America..	1,564,139	182,165	88,869	1,311,149
Bk. of the Republic.	3,054,224	677,914	64,838	3,239,849
Bk. St. New-York..	3,530,274	698,006	469,783	2,617,773
Bowery Bank....	879,220	159,311	159,029	758,598
Broadway Bank....	1,273,330	138,973	206,284	1,076,989
Bull's Head Bank...	198,351	12,230	91,724	92,249
Butch. & Drov. Bank	1,377,959	127,843	35,793	802,598
Chatham Bank....	533,649	50,764	79,697	279,843
Chemical Bank....	1,371,568	370,072	209,875	1,722,847
Citizens' Bank....	672,786	45,468	145,914	496,355
City Bank....	1,675,837	339,393	72,744	1,239,579
Continental Bank....	2,822,619	394,343	94,257	2,046,323
Corn Exch. Bank....	1,419,920	188,520	95,661	1,144,898
East River Bank....	496,038	58,677	83,808	232,383
Fulton Bank....	1,514,190	187,233	131,053	1,389,906
Greenwich Bank....	670,560	58,979	108,508	367,368
Grocers' Bank....	823,438	88,784	74,212	540,758
Hanover Bank....	1,282,628	103,777	91,196	728,979
Island City Bank....	339,054	31,402	91,834	131,165
Irving Bank....	475,584	58,739	95,761	398,546
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,776,550	216,206	264,477	1,324,047
Manhattan Co....	4,378,559	668,307	395,829	3,289,890
Marine Bank....	686,011	85,344	89,976	482,098
Market Bank....	1,086,122	92,484	115,044	774,392
Mechanics' Bank....	3,918,800	930,861	343,399	3,084,141
Mech. Bank'g Assoc.	1,106,049	98,656	167,116	824,431
Mech. & Trad. Bank	685,726	64,727	102,959	489,618
Mercantile Bank....	2,230,226	250,967	96,545	1,563,807
Merchants' Bank....	3,937,606	1,624,431	191,257	4,444,969
Merch. Exch. Bank.	2,519,873	379,186	133,615	1,972,763
Metropolitan Bank..	4,623,100	863,369	101,604	5,021,193
Nassau Bank....	944,990	172,001	116,290	797,911
National Bank....	1,595,638	163,783	130,511	982,826
N. Y. Dry Dock Co..	405,018	32,336	53,409	100,873
N. Y. Exch. Bank..	197,184	10,218	90,097	168,323
North River Bank..	1,034,023	130,419	173,946	896,073
Ocean Bank....	1,218,774	175,050	83,897	893,871
Oriental Bank....	491,711	33,624	96,386	304,969
Pacific Bank....	903,668	87,299	110,698	514,682
People's Bank....	727,950	92,676	98,615	510,096
Phenix Bank....	2,391,743	453,939	118,769	2,281,752
St. Nicholas Bank..	698,498	35,057	91,689	359,168
Seventh Ward Bank.	1,128,324	171,419	144,972	719,460
Shoe & Leather Bk..	811,311	35,759	169,456	399,573
Tradesmen's Bank..	1,292,673	102,276	182,061	716,644
Union Bank....	2,940,914	542,976	173,212	2,737,311

FOOTINGS.

Loans....	$92,386,103	Circulation....	$7,106,708
Specie....	16,531,234	Deposits....	75,984,329

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS Feb. 26.	LOANS Feb. 19.	SPECIE Feb. 26.	SPECIE Feb. 19.
Citizens' Bank....	3,503,630	3,668,165	1,746,296	1,424,373
Canal Bank....	2,500,864	2,551,987	964,893	912,740
Louisiana....	2,770,798	2,947,758	1,727,921	1,723,101
Louisiana State....	3,459,449	3,464,997	1,881,822	1,850,174
Mech. & Traders'..	1,696,397	1,667,667	876,780	697,674
B'k of N. Orleans..	1,030,404	1,089,461	379,560	380,929
Southern Bank....	347,173	334,282	219,906	269,916
Union Bank....	899,964	835,341	723,263	468,317
Total....	16,478,678	16,917,981	8,221,332	7,717,321
	Decrease..	$439,403	Increase..	$504,011

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. Feb. 26.	Circulation. Feb. 19.	Deposits. Feb. 26.	Deposits. Feb. 19.
Citizens' Bank....	1,915,255	1,874,080	2,223,806	2,205,708
Canal Bank....	1,165,810	1,042,645	995,296	1,050,495
Louisiana....	925,294	866,624	2,934,908	3,082,307
Louisiana State...	1,151,850	1,060,521	3,368,179	3,308,976
Mech. & Traders'.	375,125	281,375	955,391	900,836
Bk of NewOrleans	576,690	575,795	952,700	738,997
Southern Bank....	255,650	277,650	282,986	302,525
Union Bank....	634,600	696,100	730,189	525,532
Total....	6,901,634	6,673,669	$12,142,419	12,124,208
	Increase..	$227,965	Increase..	$18,211

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Feb. 26.	Feb. 19.
Bank of Louisiana....	$1,212,182	$1,213,119
Canal Bank....	950,128	972,815
Southern Bank....	615,330	647,579
Louisiana State Bank....	377,909	196,321
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank....	17,968	
Citizens' Bank....	507,907	580,675
Bank of New-Orleans....	219,520	213,612
Union Bank....	351,266	375,829
Total....	$4,101,326	$4,168,823

From the Albany Atlas, March 5.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.—The course of this house was recently brought into discussion by the press, for a refusal to keep open for PAGE, BACON & Co., an unlimited credit to carry through their extended speculations. The imputation of bad faith was never ventured upon, but an accusation of harshness was readily echoed in certain circles, in which sympathy with speculation, rendered sensitive by the pressure of the times, was perhaps to have been experienced. The returning good sense of the commercial public, however, recognizes not only the right of a banker to put his own limit upon the credit he extends to business men; but it sees that a system of sound banking, perseveringly maintained, is more important to a community than the momentary success or failure of large operators on credit; however worthy in their personal and private character, or however deserving the enterprises in which they are engaged. The New-York *Journal of Commerce*, in a recent money article, speaks of the public opinion in the matter, both here and in Europe, in the following terms:

MONEY MARKET, Thursday Evening, March 1.

The arrival of the *St. Louis* has not added to the general activity in Money matters, capitalists preferring to wait for the later news by the *Canada*, not received until later in the day. We have not alluded, heretofore, to the censure bestowed upon the course pursued by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., bankers of this City, in relation to the failure of one of their most respectable correspondents, for two reasons. In the first place, we felt much sympathy for the firm whose temporary suspension furnished the text for those censures; and, in the next place, the denunciations alluded to, so far as they were published here, appeared in papers which are never relied upon as exponents of a healthy public sentiment, and whose columns have not unfrequently abused the best men, and the wisest measures. We have never doubted for a moment what the sound public opinion would be, after the excitement of the moment had passed; and we find that we were not mistaken. Not only is the course of the house in question approved by cautious and prudent merchants and capitalists here, but very many letters from the leading Bankers in England confirm this judgment. Thus the firm stand taken by one American Banker against unsupported and unlimited credit, has helped our whole community, by increasing the confidence felt by English capitalists in our growing discretion; a confidence deservedly impaired by our former recklessness, or impulsiveness in such respects.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—$1,400 16 Pennsylvania 5s, 86½; $300 80 do., 86; $3,000 do., 86½; $1,000 Chester Valley Railroad 6s, 39; $4,000 City 6s, 94½; $500 City 6s, (N. P. R. R.) 94½; $4,610 Pittsburg 6s, (Steubenville,) 61; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (A. Valley,) 70½; $75 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '56, 86, 90; $37 30 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '61, 90; $2,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 71½; 110 Lehigh 6s, '70, 92; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 90; $1,512 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 88; 100 Reading Railroad, 39¾; 100 do., 39½; 300 do., 39½; 35 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 15 do., 44½; 50 Vicksburg Railroad, 10; 25 New-Creek Coal Company, 2; 1,300 do., 2½; 800 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 10 Minehill Railroad, 48½; 150 Morris Canal, 14½; 200 do., 14½; 25 Union Canal, 14½; 50 do., 10½; 105 Long Island Railroad, 17; 5 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 44½; 3 Mechanics' Bank, 26½; 16 do., 26½; 11 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 71; 10 Girard Bank, 12½; 28 Northern Bank of Kentucky, 103½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 113@113½; City 6s, 94½@94½; Pennsylvania 5s, 86½@86½; Reading Railroad, 39½@39½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 86@86½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 85@86; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@45; Morris Canal, 14½@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77@77½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20@20½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30@31; Long Island Railroad, 16@17; Vicksburg Railroad, 10@10½; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1¾; Union Canal, 10½@11.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 3.

Our COTTON Market is firm, with sales to-day of 3,500 bales. The stock on hand, including all on shipboard, is 110,000 bales, of which only 15,000 are on sale. Middling is quoted at 8c.@8½c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Law, for Aspinwall and California—Wm. H. Aspinwall, President P. M. S. S. Co., H. Chauncey, Hon. Wm. M. Gwinn, Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Jr., Hon. M. S. Latham and family, Gen. Lane of Oregon, John Lloyd Aspinwall, Jr., D. L. Ross, Wells, Fargo & Co., Messrs. Adams & Co., Messrs. Dr. Blain, Col. A. Andrews, J. C. Potter, Mrs. Bradbury, Mrs. Currier, D. Bixler, Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton and servant, Mrs. M. Webster, Mrs. B. Manson, Mrs. L. Oakley, John Wood, H. Johnson, E. A. Newton, C. D. Dunn, J. B. Devoe, T. M. James, Mrs. M. Hanson, Miss Gasson, G. A. Dunn and lady, J. Q. Thurber and lady, J. L. Perry and lady, O. H. Borset, Col. J. W. Ripley, U. S. A., T. H. Noble, J. M. Benson, J. Pini, Rev. J. D. Strong, lady and infant, J. F. Blanke and lady, J. Smith, W. B. Agard, lady and infant, D. Mahoney and family, Miss Mahoney, C. Wines and lady, A. L. Edwards, N. B. Rogers, B. W. Carr, M. Boudin, J. M. Raymond and family, F. Chapman, M. Abernethy, H. Stewart, lady and children, H. Hubbard, W. Morton, lady and child, Mrs. Lewis and daughter, Wm. B. Frost, G. W. Lawson Hain, Mrs. B. B. Bird, Mrs. Hutchings, D. D. Vangelt and son, M. Sawyer, C. N. Laughlin, G. R. Hill, G. W. Harden, Mrs. Livingston, A. Welch, J. Gordon, Miss Birdsall, J. Elias and wife, H. G. Ellsworth, H. Westlake, J. Dower, G. Grosinger, Miss L. Grosinger, A. N. Dodge, S. Nichols, S. Philbricks, B. Swan, lady and servant, A. Richardson, Miss F. Grist, C. Jones, F. A. Muntz, W. H. Woods, H. Fuller, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. E. Fernald, Mrs. C. Cent, Mr. W. G. Badger, lady, child and servant, Mrs. Aiken, Geo. Wood, J. B. Dyer, Miss A. Callahan, A. S. Mears, R. Turner, R. Davenport, S. Wells, D. G. Corey, S. M. Murdick, M. Frost and son, T. Delgar, Professor John Craven, Geo. C. Wood, Jas. Morton, Geo. S. Partridge, W. H. Taylor, J. Lawrence Elder, Wm. Seaman, E. Thepson, J. F. Hanford, Rev. Henry B. Hyde, D. D., and a full complement of steerage passengers.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. S. Hackney, F. Oppenheim and lady, J. H. Jacobs, E. Mendes, J. F. Fisher, Joseph Davis, J. L. Burchard, H. E. Milford, lady and servant, Chas. Leighton, M. Merritt, M. Steffanone, sister and servant, M. Ponce, Jose Guvireia, F. Benevantano and lady, J. W. Haynes, F. L. Burford, C. J. Taylor, Wm. Daniels, A. Ruiz, G. Artearo, Albert Hoover, V. Toupr n, H. H. Hornsby, A. Bendori, M. Barili and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	6 22	Sun sets....	5 55	Moon rises....	7 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...	7 28	Gov. Island..	10 12	Hell Gate....	11 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Cleared.

Steamship George Law, Fox, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Hudson, Ingersoll, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Sons; Westminster, Sladden, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; Cumberland, Lambert, Baltimore, Meyer & Stucken; E. Dennison, Williams, Apalachicola, Post, Smith & Co.; Golden Mirror, McGuire, Toulon, Fr., Brett, Son & Co.; G. Crooker, Moorehead, New-Orleans, W. H. Brigham.

Barks Magnolia, Marsden, St. Mary's, master; R. Mills, McNair, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; W. O. Alden, Megill, Belize, F. Alexander.

Brigs Florence, Fay, Nuevitas, Peck & Church; Pamaiso, Adams, Tabasco, E. W. Trund e.

Schrs. American, Vanderbilt, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Jamestown, Worlom, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; S. B. Strong, Collin, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Alexander, Christie, New-Haven, master; Northern Light, Doyle, Bristol, Metcalf & Lovejoy; Mt. Hope, Phillips, Taunton, master; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, master; J. W. Bell, Dayton, Philadelphia J. W. McKee; Elizabeth Williams, St. Mark's, Bredie & Potter; S. P. Smith, Burton, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Empire, Mulliner, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Propeller Shark, Miller, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Barge Erie, Husted, Philadelphia, C. H. Pierson.

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bulloch, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. On the 28th, lat. 25 47, lon. 79 42, exchanged signals with schr. J. N. Baker, bound N.; on the 4th, lat. 37 38, lon. 74 33, exchanged signals with brig W. D. Miller, steering N.; same day, lat. 38 11, lon. 74 25, passed schr. Chas. S. Farley, stg. N.

Sardinian frigate Des Geneys, Commander Martin, Genoa 67 ds. Spoke nothing; has experienced heavy weather.

Ship Surprise, (clipper,) Ranlett, Shanghae Nov. 21, with teas and silks to A. A. Low & Bro. Sld. in co. with ship Golden Gate, for London Nov. 22. Lat. 4 35 N., lon. 108 E., saw ship Golden Gate, from Shanghae for London. Dec. 2, 3 and 4, in Straits of Sunda, beat through, with a current against us, 10 ships and barks were in company; among them were ship Cygnet of Boston, 4 ds. from Foo-Chow-Foo, for London; saw her anchor in Sebooka Roads. Also, an Am. ship, masts, yards and hull, all black. The S. hasbeen 29 ds. W. of Bermuda, with gales from N. N. E. to N. W., and very bad weather, sprung bowsprit, mainyard, foretop-sail-yard, and rudder-head, and sustained other damage.

Bark Georgea, (of Thomaston,) Magune, New-Orleans 29 ds., with sugar and molasses to Robert & Williams. Feb. 18, lat. 36, lon. 79, passed a large Br. ship stg. E., with loss of main and mizzentop-gallant mast. Same time, was in co. with the new ship S. Curtis, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool. The G. experienced heavy weather, lost deck load molasses, monkey rail, split sails, &c.

Bark Cornelius Wernard Eduard, (Dutch,) Klosstra, Canton 160 ds., passed Anjer Nov. 18, with teas, &c., to Funche & Meincke.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, (of Bluehill,) Friend, Cienfuegos Feb. 15, with sugar and molasses to Chesterlain & Pouvert. Experienced heavy weather, started cargo, &c.

Bark Mary Morris, McLeary, Glasgow 34 ds., with mdse. and 13 passengers to Dunham & Dimon. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, stove bulwarks, lost monkey rail, &c.

Bark North Sea, Pierce, Bordeaux 35 ds., with brandy to D. St. Amand. Vessel to Funche & Meincke. Experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Bark John Bird, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Cienfuegos Feb. 15, with sugar and honey to J. F. Alfonso & Co.

Bark Ann, Cobb, New-Orleans 22 ds., with mdse. to Eagle & Hazard. Experienced heavy N. and W. gales on the passage.

Brig A. H. Ware, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to J. R. Gilmore & Co.

Brig Nancy Plaisted, (of Gardiner,) Hoyt, Frontera de Tobasco 27 ds., with logwood to Loback & Schepeler. Vessel to Berner & Dean.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Bissell, Attakapas 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. Vessel to T. H Sandford.

Brig Iza, (of Searsport,) Williams, San Juan, Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig Laura, (of Machias,) Smart, Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 10, with molasses to Chesterlain & Pouvert. Vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Balance, Murray, Port-au-Prince 20 ds., via Cape St. Nicola Mole, (where she put in with Capt. and both mates sick,) with logwood to Bolker & Mellman. Vessel to Tucker & Lighthourne.

Brig W. D. Miller, Barnaby, Para Feb. 10, with Brazil nuts, &c., to Burdett & Noble. Sld. in co. with brig Chatsworth, Brown, for New-York. Experienced heavy W. gales on the passage.

Brig Neritake, Thompson, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Dole & Co. Experienced heavy weather; been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, (of Boston,) Carver, Sagua la Grande 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Experienced heavy weather, lost foretopsail yard, &c.

Brig Waitstill, (of Lincolnville,) Sylvester, Attakapas 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. Experienced heavy weather, lost foresail, &c.; was in to the Breakwater for 3 ds., for a harbor, and while there was supplied with a foretopsail by bark Elm, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Brig Johnson, (of Charleston,) Myers, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter. Experienced heavy weather.

Brig Robertson, (of Boston,) Crowell, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to S. W. Lewis. Experienced heavy N. gales, lost stayail, &c.

Brig T. A. Cunningham, (of Frankfort,) Rich, Port-au-Prince 30 ds., with logwood to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Brig Edinburg, (of Bangor,) Sweet, Trinidad de Cuba Feb. 4, with molasses and honey to Aguirre & Galway, vessel to J. Norton, Jr.

Schr. Charles E. Vickery, (of Taunton,) Horton, Frontera de Tobasco 23 ds., with fustic and logwood to Loback & Schepeler. Sld. in co. with brigs Galena, Perkins, for New-York; Nancy Plaisted, Hoyt, for do.; schr. Narraguagus, Wallace, for Boston. The bark M. E. Trout, Dean, for New-York, was outside the bar, wtg. cargo; brig Cobden, Rogers, do., do.; the brig Cape Fear, Actington, for New-York, was inside, wtg. cargo; Wm. Moore, Eaton, do., do.; also a brig, (name not recollected,) Capt. Robbins, do., do.

Schr. Ben. Saul, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Hobert, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Potomac, Harby, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Gas Co.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Blake, Virginia 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. Joseph M. Lane, Colby, Rockport 2 ds., with fish.

Schr. Major Henry Warrdell, (lighter,) Blunt, with corn, from wreck of schr. Wm. P. Williams, ashore on Sandy Hook.

Schr. John Boston, Lingo, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman. Experienced very heavy northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Copia, Sears, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Boston, with mdse.

Schr. Louisa, Nudson, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton and rice to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. New-York Packet, Sanborn, Machias 10 ds., with timber and lath to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. A. Appleton, Taylor, Boston, with mdse. to E. & W. Herrick.

Schr. Young America, (3-masted,) Patten, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Crystal Palace, Drisco, Columbia 10 ds., with lumber and lath to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Marine, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton and naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Julian, Snow, Portland, with molasses.

Schr. Louisa, Chase, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. L. S. Pond, Crowell, Portland, to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Martha Washington, Griffith, Plymouth, with fish.

Schr. Mary Langdon, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Sarah A. Smith, Carter, Belfast, with lumber.

Schr. Mary E. Pierce, (of Bangor,) Smith, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck. Experienced heavy weather; been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Lonsdale, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. S. A. Roe, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. L. C. Watt, (of Warren,) Watt, New-Orleans 30 ds., with molasses to order.

Schr. Hampton, Eddens, Fredericksburg 3 ds., with corn to W. H. Newman.

Schr. Le Roy, Port, Norfolk 40 hours, with corn to master.

Propeller Locust Point, (Cromwell's line,) French, Baltimore, with mdse. to John Riley.

SAILED—Steamship George Law, Fox, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day S. S. W.

Spoken, &c.

3d inst., lat. 38, lon. 73, brig Aid, 17 ds. from Cardenas, for New-York.

3d inst., lat. 38, lon. 74, (by pilot boat J. M. Waterbury,) ship Gentoo, from Talcahuano, for Boston, 78 ds. out. Had been 15 ds. N. of the Bermudas.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua la Grande, Feb. 11, ship Brewster, for New-York, unc.; barks Maria Kimball, Paul, for do. in 2 ds.; Lucy Ann, Reilly, for do. in 15 ds.; Elmwood, for do.; brig John Wesley, wtg. Feb. 13; brigs Civilian, Webber, for Boston in 8 ds.; R. Thurston, Benis, do. 10 ds.; Maria, Perry, Berry, New-York, do.; Capt. Tom, Pierson, do. unc.

At Porto-Prince, Feb. 4, bark Geo. D. Sloan, Warner, for New-York in 20 ds.; schr. ——, of Provincetown, for Boston.